

But Foes Want New Plebiscite

Panama Feels Pact Crisis Over

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, April 20 (NYT)—The Panamanian government appeared confident today that it had overcome the political crisis posed by the canal treaties, although the country's main opposition groups called for a new plebiscite to consider reservations introduced by the U.S. Senate.

Yesterday was made a national

holiday, but there were few festivities celebrating Tuesday's U.S. Senate vote to turn over the canal to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999.

While Panamanians favoring the treaties were subdued in their reactions, expressing relief rather than euphoria at the completion of the 13-year negotiations, opposition groups began preparing to disavow the treaties.

Four opposition parties, includ-

ing the Panamanian and Liberal parties, both of which held power in the 1960s, issued a rare joint-communication calling for a new plebiscite on the ground that the treaties approved by a 2-to-1 margin in the Oct. 23 referendum here had been significantly altered by the U.S. Senate.

Panama's chief of government, Gen. Omar Torrijos, said that a new plebiscite was not necessary, but spokesmen for the two parties warned that they would feel free to revoke the treaties should they ever return to power.

While the treaties appeared unlikely to give a much-needed lift to Gen. Torrijos's popularity, the government does not appear threatened by the vocal but poorly organized opposition. Student demonstrations here this week were smaller than expected and the government remains in a position to cut off the opposition's access to public opinion through its control of newspapers, radio and television.

Widespread disillusionment with the treaties set in last month after the U.S. Senate attached a reservation to the so-called neutrality treaty granting the United States a unilateral right to intervene here to keep open the canal after it is taken over by Panama.

Although the Senate spelled out in a second reservation Tuesday that this did not imply a right to intervene in Panama's internal affairs, few Panamanians seem aware of this clarification.

In his address Tuesday, Gen. Torrijos seemed to give vent to his anger and frustration at having to respond patiently and diplomatically to the taunts and insults of opponents of the treaties in the United States.

"The general was like a wounded tiger," a close aide explained. "All his bitterness was coming out. For months, he had patiently listened to the insults. Now at last he could safely respond."

His mention of plans to use violence to close the canal in the event of a Senate defeat was received with skepticism. "Pure demagoguery," a student leader said. "Very macho to say that now, isn't it?" an opposition lawyer added.

To insure some celebration of the long-awaited treaties, the government set off fireworks, sounded sirens and handed out free liquor in downtown plazas where musical groups were brought in to liven the atmosphere. Government workers were kept in their offices until after the Senate vote and then marched in groups to nearby plazas.

Independent political analysts believe that perhaps more than anything else the treaties have cemented U.S. support for the Torrijos regime. They noted that not only is President Carter expected to give here soon to exchange ratification instruments with Gen. Torrijos, but the United States is likely to bolster the regime both economically and politically for fear that its overthrow might question the legitimacy of the treaties.

At the sessions here Tuesday and yesterday, and in private conversations with Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, the defense ministers emphasized their interest in continued and rapid development of air, land, and sea-based Cruise missiles as a possible balance to the Soviet SS-20 mobile intermediate-range ballistic missile.

According to Western experts, the SS-20 could hit any target in Europe.

The Nuclear Planning Group was established by NATO in 1966 to provide more effective participation by member countries. The United States, Britain, West Germany and Italy are permanent members. Three other countries are elected to the group in rotation.

Discussing the communiqué's stress on the influence Soviet actions would have on NATO's option of introducing the neutron warhead.

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U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown (left), NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns and Danish Defense Minister Poul Søgaard at press conference in Frederikshavn, Denmark.

In Nuclear Planning Talks

NATO Keeps Option on Neutron Arm

By Drew Middleton

FREDERIKSHAVN, Denmark, April 20 (NYT)—The Nuclear Planning Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pledged yesterday to promote modernization of tactical nuclear weapons and to keep open the option of introducing neutron warheads if the United States decides to produce them.

The group, consisting of the defense ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and Turkey, emphasized the point that President Carter made April 7 in announcing his decision to defer production of the weapon. Mr. Carter said that the ultimate decision on the neutron, or radiation-enhanced, warhead would be influenced by "the degree to which the Soviet Union shows restraint" in its conventional and nuclear arms programs and its deployment of forces affecting NATO security.

But in making this point at the end of a two-day meeting, the group did not endorse Mr. Carter's decision to defer production of the neutron warhead.

While the emphasis at the meeting and in public comments was on NATO harmony and partnership, officials privately expressed concern over Mr. Carter's handling of the neutron-bomb issue and over future U.S. development of conventional and nuclear weapons.

Cruise Missile Pushed

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head, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns of the Netherlands said that there had been "no sign of a positive Soviet response." Mr. Brown added that it was too early to expect a final indication but that "no time limit, no deadline" had been set.

Still Some Disquiet

The meeting did not still the disquiet among some NATO members. The defense chief of one of the most powerful European allies told Mr. Brown privately that his government expected the United States to proceed with the development of all types of Cruise missiles with ranges of 2,500 kilometers.

The Soviet Union, at the SALT talks in Geneva, has sought limits on the range of sea-launched and ground-launched missiles of 600 kilometers. European defense ministers stress their opposition to any limitation on range of any of the three types of Cruise missile.

The differences became more visible as Mr. Vance moved on to Moscow for a series of talks on achieving a new strategic arms agreement. At the White House, officials indicated that they did not expect the Vance mission to accomplish much.

On Good Terms

Mr. Brzezinski emphasized in an interview that he remained on good terms with Mr. Vance and denied that they were at odds over policy toward the Soviet Union. "Both on the fundamentals of American-Soviet relations as well as the tactics, there is no disagreement between Cy and myself."

White House officials appear particularly upset over State Department actions surrounding a speech on defense delivered by President Carter at Wake Forest University on March 17. The speech, written by a Brzezinski aide, Samuel Huntington, was meant, officials said, to provide a clear signal to the Soviet Union that its continued military buildup could jeopardize future U.S.-Soviet economic and technical cooperation.

However, they said that the effect of the speech may have been diluted when Marshall Shulman, a State Department adviser on Soviet affairs, received Mr. Vance's permission to telephone an official in the Soviet Embassy, suggesting that the complete text of the speech be called to Moscow so that Soviet leaders could read the conciliatory portions.

"How do you think the Soviets interpreted the call?" said a White House official. "I'm sure they took it to mean that they need not take the President's statements seriously."

In another recent dispute, State Department officials suggested that the Soviet Union be informed of Mr. Carter's decision not to begin production of the neutron weapon. But Mr. Brzezinski, along with Mr. Vance, quashed the idea. "Zbig was just furious that Shulman and others at State wanted to tell the Soviets about the neutron bomb decision before we told the allies in Europe," a White House aide said.

An aide to Mr. Vance suggested that the tension could be the product of honest misunderstanding. He suggested that Mr. Brzezinski's unhappiness with second-level State Department officials resulted from "a lack of clear policy direction from the top down."

"We don't have a consistent policy toward Moscow," he said, "and when this is the case people get into trouble. It's not that the State Department is trying to undercut policy, we are only trying to carry out what we think the policy is."

"I don't think reporters are getting their stories from the janitors there," Mr. Brzezinski is said to have retorted.

According to several officials, the exchange is typical of the coolness that has crept into relations between the State Department and the National Security Council during recent weeks.

Reasons for Tension

In part, officials attribute the tension to "bureaucratic misunderstandings" and pressures created by criticism—at home and abroad—of the administration's performance on foreign policy. But some officials argue that at the core of the disagreements is the question of how best to insure smooth relations with Russia and achieve a new arms agreement that would win the approval of Congress.

A high-ranking State Department official described the basic disagreement this way: "Zbig believes that only by displaying backbone can the administration achieve its goals with Moscow. But most people around here think that tough talk and a threatening posture could ruin the chances for working out a more stable relationship with the Soviets."

The disagreements became evident early in March when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Brzezinski appeared to differ over the consequences for arms negotiations of the continued Soviet military involvement in Africa. Since then, there have been disputes over a presidential address on defense policy and over the handling of the neutron-weapon issue.

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Tension Between Agencies

U.S. Media Leaks Anger Top Foreign Policy Aide

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT)—On the flight home from Africa on Air Force One earlier this month, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, got the opportunity to corner H. R. Hodge, Jr., the State Department spokesman, and to ask a question that had been troubling him:

Why couldn't Mr. Carter keep State Department officials from leaking stories critical of the White House adviser?

Mr. Carter's reply, officials on the presidential plane report, was that 7,000 persons worked at the State Department and that it was impossible to keep an eye on all of them.

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Gromyko, Vance Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

a new nuclear arms limitation accord to run until 1985. Further talks are expected when Mr. Gromyko visits the United States next month for a UN General Assembly meeting on disarmament.

Mr. Vance is also scheduled to meet Mr. Brezhnev and discuss the possibility of a meeting between him and President Carter in the United States this summer or fall. But U.S. officials said they did not expect agreement on such a meeting.

The secretary is expected to reiterate U.S. opposition to Soviet and Cuban military involvement in Africa, which he denounced yesterday in a speech in London. He said then that Soviet-Cuban support for the Ethiopian government in its war against Eritrean nationalists in northern Ethiopia was "of great concern" to the United States.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in New York yesterday that "as an absolute minimum" Mr. Vance should insist on an end to Soviet expansionism in Africa. Mr. Kissinger said that the administration must stress that the Russians have "to choose between detente and expansion."

The Russians are expected to ask Mr. Vance about Arkady Shevchenko, the UN under-secretary for political affairs who has refused to return home from the United States.

California Bars

AIM Extradition

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 20 (AP)—Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. said yesterday that he will not extradite American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks to South Dakota, where Banks faces sentencing on 1975 riot and assault convictions.

South Dakota Attorney General William Janklow said that he had expected Gov. Brown to refuse extradition, and he said Gov. Brown's action would not end his efforts to get Banks returned for sentencing.

Banks, 45, a Chippewa who teaches at an Indian college about 25 miles from Sacramento, was convicted in connection with a 1973 Custer County courthouse riot by Indians angered over authorities' failure to charge a white man with the slaying of an Indian. Banks fled before sentencing and has maintained he would be killed in South Dakota prisons.

U.K. Stunt May Backfire

On Prankster

LIVERPOOL, April 20 (Reuters)—A prankster who climbed a radio mast at a golf course here has probably collected a major handicap in the process. Experts are certain that he was sterilized by radio waves.

The daredevil joker climbed the 150-foot mast and jammed an antenna on top, blacking out the local radio station for about an hour.

He avoided high-power electric cables but soaked up 3,000 watts of high frequency signals.

The radio station's chief engineer, Peter Duncan, said: "It's almost certain that he has sterilized himself. The transmitter acts like a microwave oven. He won't have felt anything but the damage has been done."

Retarded Man Sees Lobbying

Bring Bias Law

HARTFORD, Conn., April 20 (AP)—Richard Sedor, who is mentally retarded, was jubilant after the Connecticut Legislature voted to make discrimination against the mentally retarded illegal. It was something he had lobbied for persistently the last two years.

"It means I can sleep good now ... The reason I got this passed is I was calm, I was cool. I just had the desire, the willpower. I just didn't give up," he said after the House passed the bill, 147 to 1, Tuesday.

The measure, which Gov. Ella Grasso is expected to sign, adds mental retardation to the list of grounds for which discrimination is outlawed. The measure would prohibit discrimination against the retarded by any state agency or private employer except where the disability prevents job performance. It also would bar creditors from discriminating in any transaction and would extend equal housing opportunities to mentally retarded persons.

Mr. Sedor, 28, who spent 10 years at a state training school, said that he was told he had to make potholders when he wanted a high school diploma and lost a job when an employer found out that he had been at the home for a decade.

Pulitzer Prize

To Wrong Man

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—A Pulitzer prize awarded earlier this week to a United Press International photographer was given to the wrong man, the administrator of the prize said yesterday.

Through what a UPI spokesman called an "honest error," a picture taken by John Blair, a free-lance photographer from Evansville, Ind., was credited to Jim Schweiker, a UPI staff photographer.

The photograph of a hostage being held at gunpoint in Indianapolis was awarded the prize in the spot news picture category.

"We're going to have to take the prize away and give the \$1,000 to the man who took the picture," Pulitzer administrator Richard Baker said.

General Protests

U.S. Air Force

Academy Ouster

BOULDER, Colo., April 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. William Woodard, ordered to step down as faculty dean of the Air Force Academy, said yesterday his ouster may set a precedent which will turn the academy into "a second-rate trade school."

Gen. Woodard sent a three-page statement to the 525 faculty members on his status after Air Force Secretary John Stetson Tuesday ordered him to step down in rank to colonel and accept a faculty position at the academy, or resign.

Mr. Stetson's order came after Gen. Woodard, 57, refused to retire at the request of Lt. Gen. Kenneth Tallman, the academy's new superintendent. Gen. Woodard has been faculty dean for the past 10 years and has been in the service 37 years.

"If the academy is to become no more than another military organization in which each successive superintendent—most of whom have not had any experience in education when they came here—starts off by firing the top academic officer, so that he can assemble his 'own team,' it will become no more than a second-rate trade school," Gen. Woodard said.

France Is Firm

On Cohn-Bendit

PARIS, April 20 (Reuters)—The French government will maintain its ban against readmitting West German student leader Daniel Cohn-Bendit, imposed after riots in Paris in May, 1968, an Interior Ministry spokesman said today.

Interior Minister Christian Bonnet had been requested by the Communist trade union leader, Georges Seguy, to lift the ban. But in a letter to Mr. Seguy, Bonnet said that he did not envisage withdrawing the ban, the spokesman said.

The former student leader has claimed that the 10-year-old ban was based "exclusively on the fact that I am a foreigner." He was expelled from France for alleged political agitation.

U.S. Urban Bill

Asks \$1 Billion

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Treasury Department submitted legislation yesterday giving depressed cities and towns \$1 billion per year as part of President Carter's urban aid program.

The new project would replace the anti-recession aid program which channeled about \$600 million to states as well as local governments.

Tankers to Go Into a Special Channel Lane

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Maritime nations agreed today to new rules for ships entering the English Channel which would route oil tankers away from the French coast.

The new ruling, agreed to by the UN Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, was included in a package of measures offered by the French government. It is aimed at preventing such disasters as the Amoco Cadiz wreck, which spilled 220,000 tons of oil on French beaches in March.

However, IMCO, which deals with shipping safety and pollution, did not reach any agreement on other proposals put to them by France last Monday.

These included compulsory, duplicate rudder and steering systems on all new tankers, a revamping of international rules of salvage and stricter measures against substandard ships.

Under the new traffic separation system, laden oil tankers entering the English Channel, the world's busiest seaway, will travel a special, one-way lane 30 miles off the French coast at Ushant.

From Marcellus, Coast of Tiber
READY AT THE WATER
FOR A GOOD START
A 22 HOUR
CROSSING

Your trip across the Mediterranean is now part of the pleasure of the journey.
C.T.N.'s new car ferry "HABIB" gives travel a new meaning with its unrivaled comfort.
First sailing 3rd June 1978; book now.</

News Analysis

Carter Energy Plan
Is Lost in Labyrinth

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—It was a year ago today that President Carter sent his energy plan to Congress. "The moral equivalent of war," he called it.

The President proposed new taxes and other devices to drive up the price of oil and natural gas and discourage their consumption. The objective was diplomatic as well as economic: to reverse the increasing and costly dependency of the United States on Arab and other foreign oil. Mr. Carter said that the program was a test of the national will and of his own administration's effectiveness.

But the energy legislation remains in a House-Senate conference committee, where it has been since late November.

The President considers this shameful. His critics are for the failure of the bill.

One is glut. Partly because of Alaskan oil, which started flowing into the lower 48 states last year, and partly for other reasons the U.S. energy problem has become rather than shortage. The Department of Energy has had to consider a plan to export U.S. oil to Japan.

And the Texas Railroad Commission has quietly restricted natural gas production to keep prices from falling.

Persuasion Difficult

The experts say that the surplus is temporary, but it is hard to persuade Americans of the need for national sacrifice while it exists.

This basic problem of glut has been compounded by one of peace. Americans are learning to live with OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, whose members now supply the United States with nearly half of its daily oil. Perhaps because of oil, U.S. political perceptions have shifted; at least opinion polls have indicated this.

Nor do the economic implications of energy dependency seem as dire as they once did. The dollars spent for oil have created unfavorable balances of trade and payments; there is a dollar glut abroad, and the value of the dollar has fallen. Some experts are alarmed at that because it has added to inflation and raised the cost of imported goods.

But it also has added to the attractiveness of U.S. goods in foreign markets. Measured in foreign currencies, U.S. goods cost less, and Americans may be gaining in production for export and jobs what they are losing in inflation.

The Carter energy recommendations are also beset with domestically based problems. The proposals may curb inflation by stabilizing the value of the dollar, but their more direct effect would be to add to inflation because their intent is to increase prices. Mr. Carter proposed to relax significantly the price controls on natural gas, and his crude oil tax would lift the price of that product more than 50 percent at the refinery gate.

Second Thoughts

Congressmen already are having second thoughts about the increase in Social Security taxes that they approved a few months ago. It is difficult to ask them to vote for another tax increase now, in an election year and in time of plentiful supply, especially since doubts remain about how much good the tax and price increases would do.

The administration asserts that its plan would reduce oil imports by 4.5 million barrels a day by 1985. But outside groups, including the Congressional Budget Office and General Accounting Office, have disputed these estimates as optimistic. Among other things, the estimates assume a huge increase in coal production and consumption which the outside experts doubt is possible.

It is fashionable to argue that, on top of all these factors, the administration has also botched the tactical problems involved in moving its bill through Congress. Some critics blame Energy Secretary James Schlesinger for this. Some blame Mr. Carter. Some also blame assorted members of Congress, either skillful opponents of the plan or clumsy supporters.

Freer Imports
Sought in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to raise to \$500 the value of imported goods that an American traveling abroad may bring back to the United States without paying duties.

The limit would be \$1,000 for purchases made in the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam. Current law limits duty-free imports to \$100 from most countries, and \$200 from U.S. possessions.

Sen. Russell Long, the committee chairman, suggested that a plan might be considered to help U.S. tourists return duty-free liquor bought in the Virgin Islands to the United States without paying excise taxes.



FBI agents applaud as Patrick Gray 3d, former FBI director, arrives with his wife for arraignment in U.S. District Court for his part in alleged telephone wiretappings and mail openings.

3 Ex-Officials of FBI Plead Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Patrick Gray 3d and two other former executives of the FBI pleaded not guilty today to charges that they unlawfully ordered break-ins during the bureau's anti-radical campaign in the early 1970s.

About 500 agents and former agents massed in a vigil for the three men outside the courthouse. They broke into applause as their former superiors arrived.

Mr. Gray stood stolidly with Mark Felt and Edward Miller as they loudly declared their innocence before U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey.

Otherwise, the former FBI officials remained silent as their attorneys argued over pretrial issues. The three men were sent to the U.S. marshal's office for fingerprinting and then released in their own recognizance.

3 Top Posts

Mr. Gray was acting director of the FBI in the early 1970s when the break-ins allegedly occurred. Mr. Felt was former acting associate di-

rector and Mr. Miller assistant director for the FBI's Domestic Intelligence Division.

Each is charged with one count of conspiring to violate the rights of citizens in connection with the break-ins of private homes in the New York City Area while FBI agents were trying to track down fugitives of the radical Weather Underground.

Mr. Felt's attorney appealed for more time than allowed by the judge's May 12 trial order. He pointed out that a related case involving a former New York City FBI supervisor, John Kearney, had worn on for nearly a year over pretrial issues before Attorney General Griffin Bell dropped the charges last week.

But Judge Richey, noting that the Kearney case was in New York, declared: "Gentlemen, in this district we move our cases."

Mr. Miller's attorney said that the defense will press the government for details on the break-ins, adding: "It may turn out they were perfectly legal." He pointed out that the term surreptitious entry, cited frequently in the indictment, was not precisely defined by the grand jury.

American, Cubans Linked

FBI Allegedly Finds Data
In Killing of Chile Envoy

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT)—The FBI has uncovered telephone records linking an American recently extradited from Chile with anti-Castro Cubans suspected of the murder of a former Chilean ambassador in Washington in September, 1976, sources said yesterday.

The informants said that the records showed that the American, Michael Townley, had been in touch with the Cubans at least twice before the Chilean, Orlando Letelier, was killed by a bomb placed under his car.

Earlier this month, Mr. Townley, who has lived in Chile since 1958, testified in Santiago that he had been in the United States before the killing but that he had no connection with it.

The informants said yesterday that Mr. Townley made two calls, one to a bar in Union City, N.J., frequented by Cuban exiles, and the other to the Cliffside Park, N.J., home of a suspect in the death of Mr. Letelier in the late summer of 1976, shortly after Mr. Townley arrived in the United States.

First Indication

This is the first indication to become public that there is documentary evidence linking Mr. Townley and anti-Castro Cubans who are suspected of having rigged and detonated the bomb under Mr. Letelier's car. The blast also killed Ronald Moffitt, who was riding with him.

According to government sources, Mr. Townley is in federal custody at an undisclosed location in the Washington area after being brought from Chile by FBI agents two weeks ago. Federal investigators said they believe that Mr. Townley, who has been described by a Chilean judge as a member of the nation's secret police, could provide the link between the death of Mr. Letelier and the Chilean intelligence service, formerly known as the National Intelligence Directorate, or DINA.

Associates of Mr. Letelier's at the Institute for Policy Studies, a Washington political research group, have charged that the exiled former ambassador was murdered on the orders of the government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet in a plot launched by DINA. Gen. Pinochet has denied complicity in the death.

11 Plane Passengers
Hurt in Fla. Storm

ORLANDO, Fla., April 20 (AP)—Eleven passengers were injured when an Eastern Air Lines plane en route from Miami to New York was bounced around during a thunderstorm over Florida yesterday.

The Boeing 727 made an unscheduled landing here and the injured were taken to a hospital, an Eastern spokesman said. The aircraft was not damaged, but all but the 11 of the 108 passengers were put aboard other flights.

Tennessee Law Nullified

High Court Says Clergy Can Hold Office

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT)—The Supreme Court yesterday struck down as unconstitutional the last state ban on priests and ministers running for public office.

The court unanimously invalidated a 182-year-old provision of the Tennessee Constitution that prohibited clergymen from serving in the State Legislature because they "are by their profession dedicated to God and the care of souls and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions."

But the justices were divided over their reasons for believing that the restriction violated the U.S. Constitution.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, joined by three of his colleagues, concluded that "the American experience provides no persuasive support for the fear that clergymen in public office will be less careful of anti-establishment interests or less faithful to their oaths of civil office than their unordained counterparts."

Banned From Convention

The case involved a Baptist minister from Chattanooga who was banned by the State Supreme Court from serving as a delegate to a state constitutional convention.

Justice Burger contended that the minister, Paul McDaniel, was being penalized for his "status ...

defined in terms of conduct and activity" rather than for his religious belief.

Justice William Brennan Jr. charged in a separate opinion that the chief justice had made "a sophistic distinction" between status as a clergyman and religious belief.

"According to the plurality," he wrote, "McDaniel could not be and was not, in fact, barred for his belief in religion but was barred because of his commitment to persuade or lead others to accept that belief. I simply cannot fathom why the Free Exercise Clause 'categorically forbids' hinging qualification for office on the act of declaring a belief in religion but not on the fact of discussing that belief with others."

In a separate opinion, Justice Potter Stewart took the same position, saying that Chief Justice Burger's attempt to separate ministerial status from religious belief was "without consequence."

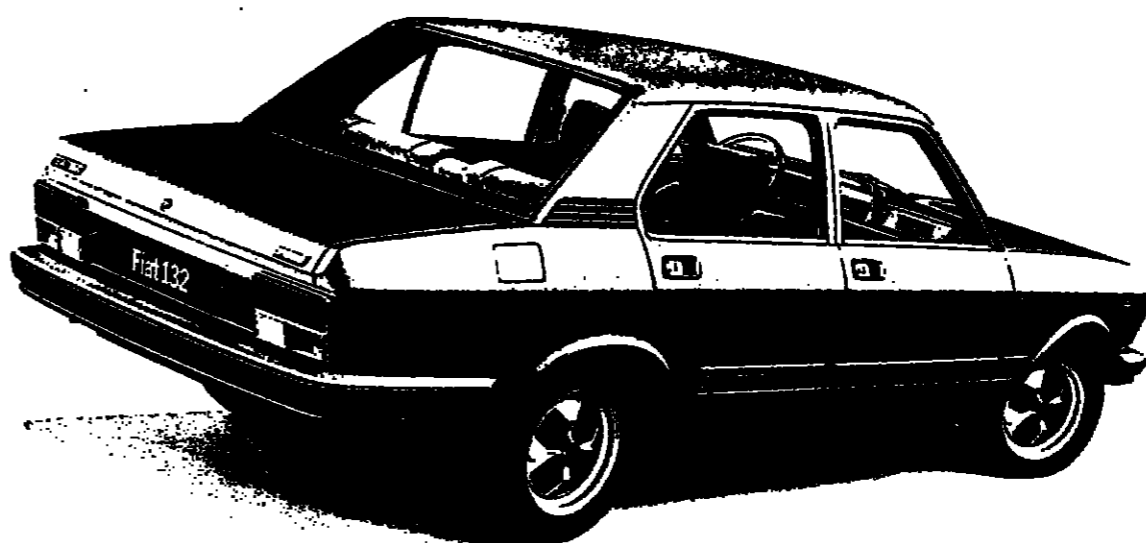
In a fourth opinion, Justice Byron White said that he was "not persuaded that the Tennessee stat-

ute in any way interferes with McDaniel's ability to exercise his religion as he desires." But he said that keeping the minister from serving in the constitutional convention violated his constitutional right to enjoy equal protection of the laws. Justice Harry Blackmun did not participate in the decision.

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Sen. Case to Run Again

TRENTON, N.J., April 20 (AP)—Sen. Clifford Case, 74, R-N.J., who has been in the Senate for 24 years, announced yesterday that he would seek his fifth term.

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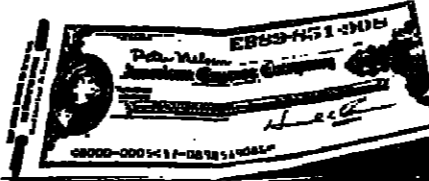
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Attack on Canary Autonomist Assassination Attempt Strains Spanish, Algerian Relations

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 20 (NYT)—A mysterious assassination attempt against the Algerian-based leader of a tiny Canary Islands independence movement has brought relations between Algeria and Spain to a new low — and afforded a glimpse into a shady underworld of terrorists, alleged double agents and international double-dealing.

According to reports from Algeria, Antonio Cubillo, the self-styled leader of the Algerian-backed Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago, was stabbed at the entry to his home on April 5. Within six hours, the Algerian police had detained two men, both Spanish, who were said to have assaulted Mr. Cubillo. He is still in grave condition.

The Spanish government denied involvement in the attack, but Algeria has hinted strongly that this was the case.

Algerians Outraged

Algeria has been trying to get Spain to move away from its tacit support for Morocco. Algeria was outraged when Morocco annexed part of the Spanish Sahara with Spain's consent in late 1975. Mauritania took the other part. Algeria is the main supporter for the Polisario guerrilla movement which is fighting against Morocco and Mauritania for the independence of Spanish Sahara. Mr. Cubillo, whose violence-prone movement has little support in the Canary Islands, is widely seen as an instrument in Algeria's effort to change Spain's attitude.

Algeria has succeeded in wooing

the Spanish Socialist and Communist parties to support, broadly, its position on the Sahara. In return, after a visit to Algeria on Jan. 25 by Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Socialist leader, the Algerians closed Mr. Cubillo's Algiers-based radio station, "Voice of the Free Canaries," which had been the main component of his movement.

But then Algeria in February

backed a resolution passed by the foreign ministers of the Organization of African States declaring the Canary Islands an African territory and urging support for Mr. Cubillo's movement. The Canaries have been Spanish since the 15th century, and Spaniards find the notion that they are African absurd. Algeria's increasing support for this position has embarrassed Mr.

Gonzalez's party, which has identified itself closely with Algerian stands on the Western Sahara.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cubillo has said that the organizer of the knife attack against him was a certain Gustavo. He said he was a Spanish double agent "sheltered in the ranks" of the Socialist party who had once offered arms to Mr. Cubillo's movement. The party de-

nied any link to the attack. Mr. Cubillo charged that Gustavo had also infiltrated GRAPO (First of October anti-Fascist resistance group), a far-left Spanish terrorist organization for which the Canary leader has repeatedly proclaimed his support.

Highly placed Spanish officials are convinced that Algeria has ties to GRAPO. On Oct. 9, Spanish po-

lice arrested Manuel Perez Martinez, the supposed secretary-general of the so-called Reconstituted Spanish Communist Party, which is the political arm of GRAPO. Mr. Perez Martinez alleged that the Spanish police, knowing that Algeria wanted Spain to change its position on the Sahara question, got "from the Algerians the contacts they needed to finger us."

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Demand Is Lower

Nigeria Tightens Budget As Oil Revenue Dries Up

By David B. Ottaway

LAGOS, April 20 (WP)—Nigeria, the only black African country to strike it rich in oil, is discovering that it is being out-priced on the sluggish market and is facing sharp competition from the North Sea and Alaska. Nigeria's once prized low-sulfur oil is no longer in such demand and production has dropped from more than 2 million barrels a day last year to 1.6 million in February.

Estimates of the resulting drop in government revenue vary between 20 and 40 per cent. Last year's earnings of more than \$9 billion made Nigeria by far the richest black African nation.

Heavy dependence on the U.S. market has further weakened Nigeria's financial situation because of the dollar's fluctuating value. Nigeria lost about \$140 million last year and is losing \$200,000 to \$300,000 a day because of the weakening dollar, according to Western economists here.

Tough Budget Speech

As President Carter was traveling to Lagos for his state visit late last month, the Nigerian chief of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, was delivering a budget speech in which he announced a 10-per-cent cut in government expenditures and new hardships for individual Nigerians. Imports of such items as fresh meat, sugar, spaghetti, beer and breakfast cereal were banned. Duties were increased by up to 100 per cent on such things as cars, cosmetics, and luxury goods.

Gen. Obasanjo had harsh words for Nigerians who had been mak-

ing small fortunes off the oil boom as middlemen and traders. "It is time that we in Nigeria, like most developing countries, learn to realize that the mode of living we have adopted for ourselves has no foundation or relevance to our culture and material background. Nigerians must stop believing and behaving as if we are a member of the club of developed nations," he added.

He added that Nigeria, with a population of at least 80 million, is impoverished when per-capita income is calculated (\$325 last year).

The point of his budget message was that development in both the capitalist West and socialist East had required hard work and sacrifice. "We must get out of the illusion of wanting to be like Europe or America without making the necessary sacrifice."

The general announced a drive to reduce dependence on oil revenue, which provides 80 per cent of government income. He said that heavy emphasis would be placed on the development of agriculture and industry. Most of the \$8.6 billion approved for capital expenditures in the next fiscal year will go to these neglected sectors, he said.

Development Criticized

The idea that the country might be running out of oil money must have shocked most Nigerians after watching skyscrapers rise like mushrooms in Lagos and highways open across the country.

But a shock is what Nigeria needs in its random approach to development, according to Western economists. They calculate that the 1975-1980 national development plan probably will cost twice the original estimate of \$53 billion because of inflation and inaccurate cost projections.

Economists suddenly realized that commitments for capital projects were more than three times the money available. This has led Nigeria to arrange a \$1-billion Eurodollar loan, the largest floated for a black African country, and to plan for several more large loan requests by 1981.

Despite the scare, Nigeria is not on the verge of bankruptcy. Its foreign exchange holdings are more than \$3 billion, a huge amount by black African standards, and its credit rating with Western banks is excellent. Known oil reserves should last 20 years or more and there is believed to be much more.

Black GI Unit

Cited by U.S.—

30 Years Later

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Three decades after its six-month blitz across Europe's battlefields at the end of World War II, the first all-black U.S. tank battalion is being awarded the presidential citation its survivors have fought for ever since.

The 761st Black Panther Battalion battled from France across Belgium and Germany for six months, spearheading the Allied drive and inflicting thousands of casualties on German forces, while suffering almost 50 per cent casualties. The battalion joined the 1st Ukrainian Army at Steyer, Austria, on May 6, 1945, a day before the German high command surrendered.

In a summary of the unit's history, the Army said that the battalion had not successfully since 1945 to gain recognition for its accomplishments.

"There are clear indications that racial discrimination and inadvertent neglect on the part of those in authority... may have been a factor in the disappointments," the Army summary said.

The case was reopened last year, and this time veterans of the 761st, which had white and black officers, won their citation. The Secretary of the Army, Clifford Alexander Jr., the first black to serve in that post, arranged to present the citation, which was approved in January by President Carter.

Grigorenko Gets

Asylum in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service announced yesterday that it has granted political asylum to Soviet dissident Pyotr Grigorenko, a former major general in the Soviet Army.

Mr. Grigorenko, 70, applied for asylum Tuesday. Since he left the Soviet Union several months ago to undergo surgery here, the Soviet government had stripped him of citizenship, saying that his criticism of the Soviet Union had damaged its prestige.

Maurice Kiley, district director of the immigration service, said that Mr. Grigorenko's status is temporary and will be reviewed in one year.

Kenya Lets Refugees

Stay for 3 Months

MOMBASA, Kenya, April 20 (AP)—Kenya agreed last night to grant a temporary asylum of three months to 50 Vietnamese refugees who were rescued from a sinking ship in the South China Sea and brought here on Monday by a Greek freighter.

Sources in Nairobi said that Kenya agreed to allow the refugees, who had been refused permission to disembark, to come ashore after Greece guaranteed to settle them in Greece at the end of the three-month period.



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Southern African Deadlock

When Cyrus Vance left Africa this week, he departed with some concrete information and not without hope of a reasonable solution for the problems of the southern regions of that continent. But for the present, and so far as Rhodesia is concerned, there is only frustration so far as a general settlement is concerned.

This was to be expected. When white Rhodesians bolted the British Commonwealth for fear that their dominance would be overturned in Britain's movement away from the old colonialism, radicals of the right confronted all the rest—black moderates, black Marxists, reasonable whites and most of the world at large. Now Mr. Ian Smith has moved far away from that position to attract moderate black nationalists into a transition government. But this leaves the armed black guerrilla groups in continuing confrontation, aided by Rhodesia's neighbor states and outside influence.

Among those influences must be included Great Britain and the United States—at least to the extent that these nations want the Patriotic Front to be included in any transition phase of Rhodesia's march to a Zimbabwe under majority rule. But the moderates who have rallied around Ian Smith fear the armed guerrillas, and the latter prefer a victory for themselves to a system which might well en-

tail a triumph for a middle-of-the-road black majority.

All of this, of course, is complicated by white extremists who feel that Mr. Smith has sold them out as well as by tribal rivalries within Rhodesia and conflicting aims of nations surrounding that country. And it may also be complicated by the fact that the proposals of the U.S. secretary of state and British Foreign Minister David Owen are known as the Anglo-U.S. plan, which strikes a jarring note in discussions among Rhodesia's nationalists of all colors and ideologies.

It is not, therefore, surprising that Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen left southern Africa with little accomplished. What is hopeful about the prevailing deadlock is that doors have not been slammed in the face of compromise—they have, admittedly, been closed by most of the parties, but not latched. Therefore it is still possible to seek some means of avoiding continuing guerrilla war in Rhodesia and of ensuring that the inevitably rocky path to Zimbabwe will be made as smooth as possible. Perhaps the United States, which has been more prickly about the Ian Smith plan than Britain, will henceforth use a less stern tone on that subject and present the dilemma less in terms of an Anglo-U.S. plan against a Salisbury plan and more a means of adapting all plans to the common goal of peaceful transition.

Change in Chile

Chile's junta is ending some of the harshest aspects of its rule—as evidenced by the decree this week of a general amnesty—and moving back cautiously toward a form of modified constitutionalism. Its sudden burst of cooperation with the U.S. inquiry into the Washington murders of the anti-junta figure Orlando Letelier and a colleague is particularly noteworthy. Given the notoriety of the regime and the ubiquity of rightist dictatorships, it is worth exploring what's behind the change.

Factor 1 would have to be the junta's success in consolidating its power. That has meant a brutal repression of its foes, a reshaping of the economy to favor people of property and their creditors, and a restoration of public tranquility. The military leadership now finds it politically feasible, and internationally useful, to allow the Chilean people's apparently irrepressible political spirit to start being expressed again. A kind of lively and increasingly obvious politics is going on inside the junta. It has worked for the cause of relaxation so far.

Factor 2 would be the particular combination of censure and tolerance that Chile has encountered on the international scene. Some part of the censure, the part coming from leftist authoritarian regimes, may have

been dismissible as hypocrisy and propaganda. But fair-minded, nonideological criticism from traditional friends surely has had an effect. We wonder, however, whether the various forms of pressure would have worked if Chile did not also have available certain sources of outside help, especially private banks. Some opponents of the junta complain that Chile's access to private U.S. credit has undercut the United States' Carter-period policy of denying the Pinochet regime public loans. But the private money has helped provide the stability underlying recent liberalization.

The United States, which had a role in bringing on Chile's coup in 1973, has since had a role in steering the country back in the other direction. That is as it should be. Nothing can undo the human and political devastation to which this country has contributed, but it would be intolerable if the United States were still officially supporting the makers of the coup. At the same time, it is necessary to concede that putting Humpty Dumpty back together again is not a simple task. It takes more than good intent. It takes wise policy—and some luck. Since the junta still has a long way to go, it seems sensible to stay with the same pressures, and openings, that are working now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Moving Beyond the Canal

A few decades too late and a few reservations too heavy, the Panama treaties now stand approved. If avoiding an appalling failure is success—and in diplomacy it usually is—President Carter, the Senate and the people of the United States can feel pleased. We have given a small and oft-abused nation its due and spared ourselves all manner of predictable grief at the now marginally important canal and throughout the hemisphere. But we did it grudgingly, ineptly and, in the end, rudely; our reputation for magnanimity cannot survive many more such demonstrations of it.

So beware of new eras in the mouths of presidents. "These treaties can mark the beginning of a new era in our relations not only with Panama but with all the rest of the world," Carter was quick to proclaim. ("This was the week that changed the world," said Richard Nixon in Shanghai six years ago.) Presumably Carter's world also encompasses the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, Egypt and China, South Africa and West Germany. One just gesture to Panama will not cause those nations to judge the United States newly powerful or wise in relations with them. Nor will it persuade the poorer nations that the U.S. colossus stands unselfishly ready to share its wealth. What has ended in Panama is a vestigial kind of crude colonialism that Americans have usually opposed in the other hemisphere and fitfully in ours. The era that made us sovereign at the canal was long dead.

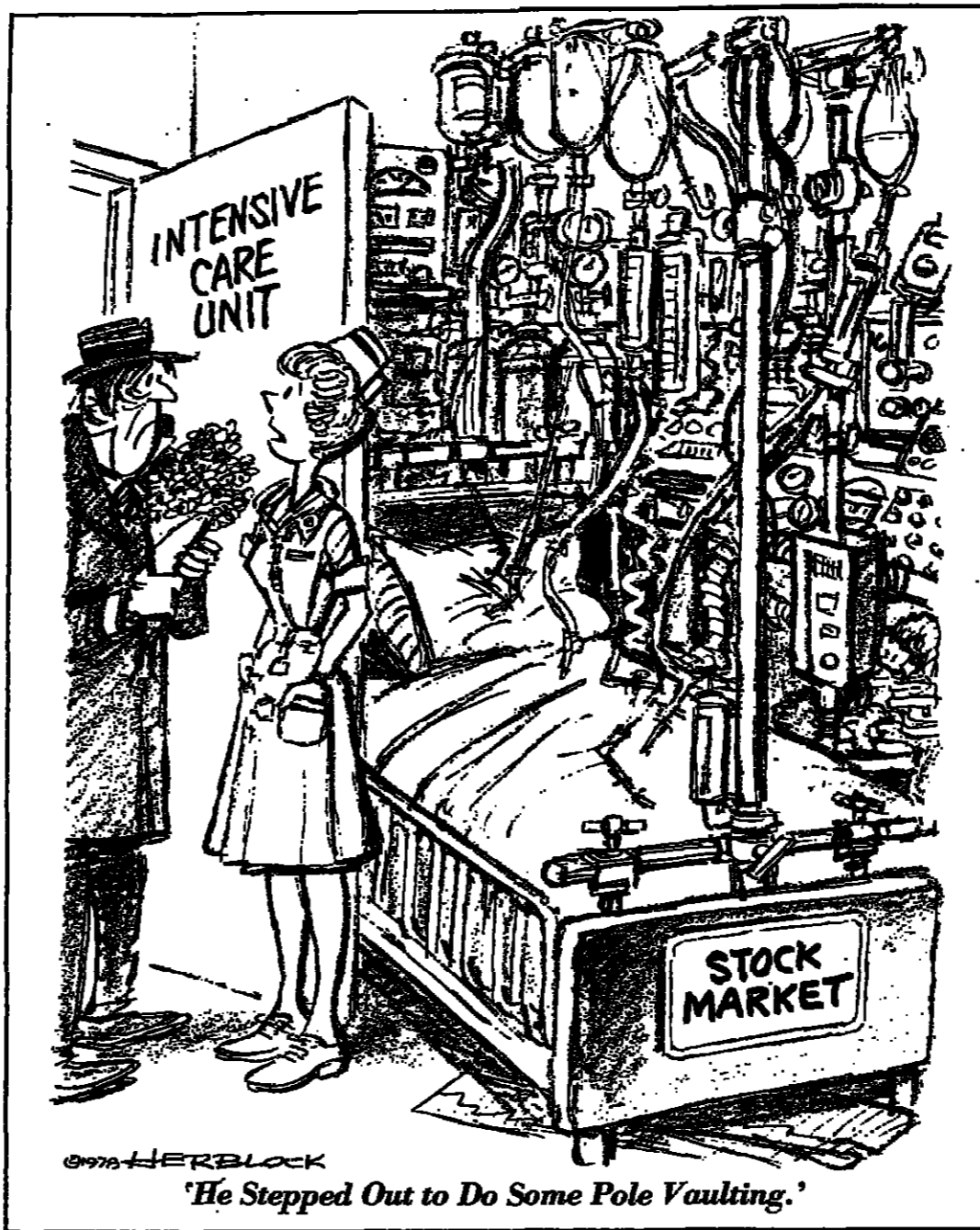
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 21, 1903

VIENNA—The news transmitted by the Herald's special wire of the discovery of a new treatment for cancer by means of "high frequency" electricity has attracted the attention of the Viennese medical and surgical schools, which are always keenly alert to every new idea or fresh development in the science of healing.

Fifty Years Ago
April 21, 1928

LONDON—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is silent on the reports concerning a gasoline tax, added onto a tax on horsepower, that will be included in the budget when it will be offered to the House of Commons. No official will give any statement to the public about this unpopular move.



'He Stepped Out to Do Some Pole Vaulting.'

Reappraising the U.S. Navy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Far away Jimmy Carter's most interesting defense policy is the number he's doing on the Navy. For his own reasons, he's doing what defense critics have for years (largely in vain) urged presidents to do to all the services: slow down arms-building plans and force an explanation of just what particular missions they mean to serve.

So far this process of putting the Navy, or the nonstrategic surface ship part of it, through an internal bureaucratic and analytical wringer has drawn little attention outside the defense community. People see an argument over whether the Navy's 13th carrier should be a Rickover nuclear special or an oil-powered job costing \$1 billion or less, and they hear the Navy establishment growling that planners have halved its 1979-84 shipbuilding goals, and they figure—if they listen at all—that it's too inside-ish and technical. To grasp, moreover, the public actors do not yet include the heaviest hitters in town.

Technical

The fight inside-ish and technical, and it is in an early or middle round—a showdown is perhaps six months or a year away. But a wider circle ought to start plugging in. At stake is not merely the kind of Navy we'll have in 10, 20 and 30 years, a matter that might properly be thought to be of interest primarily, even parochially, to the Navy. The issue is also what military tools will be available to accomplish whatever political-military tasks the political leadership accepts or assigns: the essence of our world role.

And there is the money. Ships are the largest perennial cost item in the defense budget. Whether we spend \$4-53 billion or twice that every year for the next 20 and more—that's the range of choices—goes into very big bucks of an order dwarfing the most expensive imaginable new strategic programs.

The occasion for the current shipbuilding slowdown arose somewhat accidentally from the Navy's mismanagement of past ship planning and shipbuilding: too many "gold-plated" high-cost ships, cost overruns, contract disputes, etc. Those problems had already provoked a fierce debate over the shape of the Navy: the mix of ships

for the missions of sea control (guarding the lanes to Europe, for instance) and power projection (influencing political decisions ashore in various corners of the world). A "balanced" Navy, or something for everybody, had tentatively come out of that debate. (Note that the Navy's strategic mission—submarine missiles aimed at the Soviet Union—is not at issue.)

Debate on Shape

The Carter administration seized upon the management scandal as one way to reopen the debate over the shape of the Navy: First get your house in order, the administration said, and then come discuss the future. Then, through the National Security Council, the Office of Management and Budget and, at the cutting edge, the Defense Department Program Evaluation Office, the administration encouraged a related debate over the size of the Navy: whether to build the current 459-ship fleet toward 500 or 600 in the 1990s.

In the shape-and-size debates, much turns on the old abstruse defense issue of how much is enough. Since it's impossible to predict what contingencies will arise so far out on the horizon, the outcome may reflect as much hunches and adrenalin levels and bureaucratic tradeoffs and congressional pressures as formal analyses. As you might guess, the Navy is more imaginative about the contingencies it must meet, especially in the Gulf and more alarmed by the Soviet Navy, than are those who'd scale it back.

Behind the how-much-is-enough question, however, is one a bit easier to get at, a question underlying challenges to naval power since World War II. Strategic subs aside, what is naval power but air power afloat? Cannot land-based planes in many circumstances perform naval missions—projecting power ashore, even guarding sea lanes—more efficiently and reliably than planes flying off carriers? This seems to me a good place for the public to enter the overall debate.

It's not in the cards, and it probably shouldn't be, to try to hinge some part of the fleet-of-the-future decision on negotiations with Moscow. The Soviet-U.S. arms-control circuit is nuclear, and it's already

straining under the SALT load. The various talks touching conventional arms (Indian Ocean, forces in Europe, arms transfers) are at best steep uphill ventures. The naval decision is Washington's own.

Piquancy

There's a certain piquancy in Carter's willingness to reject the nuclear-carrier advice of his old mentor Adm. Hyman Rickover. But his views on the larger questions aren't yet part of the public record, or available from his advisers. He's got more urgent matters on his national security agenda at the moment. Sooner or later, though, if only to keep a Navy-minded Congress from forcing his hand, he'll have to go off the high board.

Instability

Instability and the rise of a radical threat on Sudan's western flank, in Chad, have caused Numeiri to

The Undoing of Carter

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The timing of the Soviet Union would have done credit to Balanchine. There was just that brief hiatus, sufficient to make the decision of the Kremlin sound reflective, rather than merely spastic. Then Leonid Brezhnev spoke; and said in tones appropriate to a teacher commenting on the delinquency of a child that obviously the Soviet Union would not retreat, would not dismantle any existing weapons system, in gratitude to Jimmy Carter for turning down the neutron bomb. Indeed, anyone who supposed such a thing was otherwise.

Ice Water

The words must have hit Carter like a jet of ice water. Had he really assumed that a show of "good faith" by the United States would cause the walls of the Kremlin to come down? What is he left with now?

The single defense of Mr. Carter's decision, to which his defenders forlornly cling, is one the implications of which they do not publicize. Here is how it goes: In the event that the Soviet Union decided to move against West Germany, and if we had neutron

bombs available to face down their numerous (thrice our own) tanks, they would face the real possibility of being beaten, or neutralized in the field. What might they then do? They might threaten the United States and/or Western Europe with nuclear devastation. Thus do the anti-neutron people reason ironically from (a) deploying neutron bombs, to (b) a Third World War fought with nuclear weapons.

The point they do not stress is that the impact of that analysis is that the United States should not be prepared effectively to defend Western Europe. That is, we must maintain a force there which is nothing more than a very temporary deterrent: because if we commit an effective deterrent force, the Soviet Union will reply with threats on an IBM model.

Why doesn't Carter face the consequences of that analysis? Inevitably, its meaning drains into the thinking of Western leaders, causing those suppositions we read about. It is virtually impossible to trace the consequences of that decision. It will infect politics and policy in every corner. It will affect economic projections. The morale of the armed services. The credibility of pro-U.S. statesmen.

Is the decision reversible? Everything is possible, but any attempt to reverse this one will trigger a blast banked by the President's own decision. Having in effect ratified the suspicion of the bomb latent in every pacifist breast, and smoldering in every well-wisher of the Soviet Union, a decision to reverse himself would be greeted with tumultuous opposition, the kind of thing that happened to LBJ when, after suspending the bombing, he resumed it; and, earlier, to JFK for resuming nuclear tests having previously suspended them.

Carter appears incapable of facing such opposition and, indeed, it is even possible that the more or less undisputed authority of the United States to make such a strategic decision in behalf of all of Europe would be challenged by Western nations, moved by the heat of domestic pressures. The same nations that would have welcomed the deployment of the neutron bombs in the first instance, on the authority of the United States.

Not Easy

Leaving us where? In the hands of Congress. Only Congress can—and it is not easy to do—override the President on the issue. In doing so—no doubt about it—it will be interfering with traditional presidential prerogatives even as it did in passing the Church-Cooper amendment to keep Nixon away from Southeast Asia. But it is worth it. That is, if we want to assure that Western Europe has the power to resist. Meanwhile, President Carter has shown himself the complete ideologue, and it is in that context that one awaits SALT-2.

BILL SORSBY.

British Plan Rejected

Air Body Selects U.S. Landing System

By Richard Witkin

MONTREAL, April 20 (NYT)—The United States won a significant aeronautical victory over Britain yesterday when members of the International Civil Aviation Organization endorsed the U.S.-backed system for guiding planes in bad weather.

The decision came on the 10th secret ballot and leaders of 48 delegations agreed that it would be ratified later this year by the organization's navigation commission and council.

Clinton Taylor, deputy chief of the Federal Aviation Administration who headed the U.S. team, said: "We are quite pleased. We hope, and are sure, that the decision will be better served because of the decision here today."

The approved system, which incorporates Australian technology, uses microwave frequencies higher than those employed by Instrument Landing System that has been the global standard since World War II. The advantages of the higher frequencies is guiding planes to airports hidden by rain or fog are numerous.

Curved Approaches

Microwaves make it possible to direct planes not only on straight-in approaches but also on curved paths that avoid hills or other obstructions. They can minimize noise over residential areas and can make precise landings possible at sites where rough terrain rules out the conventional system.

While the rival systems both employ microwaves, their technical approaches are fundamentally different. The U.S.-Australian system, called Time Reference Scanning Beam, involves the transmission of electronic beams over an area shaped like a pie wedge. Two beams — one moving side to side, the other up and down — locate a plane's position by determining time intervals as the beams intercept the aircraft.

The British transmitters cover

Kissinger Says

He Saw Memo

On Seoul Bribe

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Former presidential adviser Henry Kissinger testified today that he was told in 1972 that South Korea allegedly had bribed a congressman but said that he received no other early warnings of alleged Korean influence-buying.

Mr. Kissinger, then former President Richard Nixon's national security adviser, told a House subcommittee that he saw only one of three warnings sent by then-FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to him and to former Attorney General John Mitchell. He said the Hoover memos did not require any action on his part or any decision by Mr. Nixon.

"The only recollection I have is the one congressman who was later indicted," Mr. Kissinger said. The congressman was identified later by sources as former Rep. Cornelius Gallagher, D-N.J., indicted in 1972 in a kickback case unrelated to the Korean influence-buying probe and subsequently convicted.

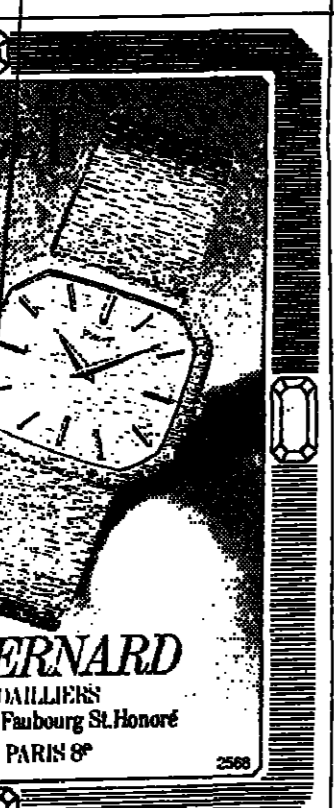
Mr. Kissinger referred to a Hoover warning dated Feb. 3, 1972, saying that a congressman had sought campaign contributions from South Korean President Park Chung Hee. He said that he did not recall a Nov. 24, 1971, Hoover memo saying that the South Korean President's aides were involved in contributing "several hundred thousand dollars to the Democratic party."

Ammonia Gas Leak

Hurts 9 in California

MONTREY, Calif., April 20 (AP)—Nine firemen were injured and five city blocks roped off after a broken gauge allowed ammonia gas to flood a fish-processing plant here yesterday.

An employee of the Royal Seaford Co. said he "may have backed into" and broken the gauge which measures the ammonia in a storage tank feeding the plant's refrigeration system. Eight employees in the building fled, and police cordoned off the waterfront area while firemen wearing gas masks tried to reach valves controlling the flow of gas.



UN Rights Panel

Widening Scope

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

April 20 (AP)—The UN Commission on Human Rights has begun to take a more even-handed approach in dealing with human rights violations in different countries, the commission's U.S. delegate said yesterday.

Reporting on a commission meeting in Geneva, Edward Mezvinsky said that the 32-nation group, which has largely confined its probes to Chile, South Africa and the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, decided to "look beyond those targets and deal with alleged human rights violations in Cambodia and Cuba, as well as Bolivia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Malawi, South Korea, Paraguay and Uruguay."

The new landing system is not expected to come into widespread use for at least 10 years. But the issue came to a head now for two reasons: the need for such a system by small airports and the desire for standardization.

Developers Praised

FAA Chief Langhorne Bond said in Washington that he was gratified with the decision and praised the developers of the approved technology.

"I should hope," he said, "that the time for debate over competing technologies is now past, and that all nations can now unite in implementing this concept, which promises safer improved flight for air travelers for decades to come."

The system will be manufactured chiefly by the Bendix Corp., Texas Instruments and Hazeltine Corp. in the United States. Amalgamated Wireless in Australia and Plessey Co. in Britain. It is expected to generate at least \$1 billion for the companies involved during the next 40 years.

4 in Ecuador Injured

In Bus-Fare Protest

QUITO, Ecuador, April 20 (AP)—Four persons were wounded by gunfire late yesterday when troops fired warning shots at demonstrators, witnesses said today.

The clash came as students and by labor groups protested a 40 percent bus fare increase decreed by the military government three weeks ago. At least four persons have died, and scores have been wounded in subsequent street clashes.

Turkish Rivals Clash

Again in Eastern City

ISTANBUL, April 20 (AP)—At least two persons were wounded yesterday in the second day of armed conflict among rival political factions in the eastern Turkish city of Malatya, authorities said.

The violence followed the pillaging Tuesday of about 400 buildings and burning of 15 more to protest the assassination of the provincial mayor. The state radio announced security forces had rounded up at least 255 persons on suspicion of involvement in the rioting.

Changing Image in U.S. Army

New Sergeant a Leader, Not a Growler

By Bernard Weinraub

FORT BRAGG, N.C., April 20 (NYT)—The old-time Army sergeant, whose bullhorn voice and mean temper turned quivering recruits into warriors, is moving into a new leadership role.

Noncommissioned officers, the ranks from corporal to sergeant major, are assuming broad responsibilities previously held by officers. Moreover, they are plainly stepping away from their established image — a combination of Sgt. Bilko and John Wayne — and are studying increasingly complex battle doctrines and weapons in an Army that seeks to mute rough harassment.

"There's been a change, a tremendous change in NCOs, because you have a volunteer Army now that's making demands on all of us," said Lt. Gen. Volney Warner, commander of the 18th Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg.

"In the old days NCOs were almost scorekeepers — they were famous for keeping score on how many pushups you could do, or how shiny your boots were. Now we're trying to translate what a shiny belt buckle means to something more important," Gen. Warner said. "We're trying to make NCOs responsible for mission training, we're getting him to exercise genu-

ine authority. We're less concerned about the outward appearance of everything — the superficial aspects — and more concerned about what it takes to make a genuinely good soldier."

"Hell, I'd rather see a colonel in a dirty jeep than in a shiny sedan," said the soft-spoken paratrooper officer, standing on a hilltop and watching troops of the 82d Airborne Division in a battle exercise.

Post-Vietnam Appraisal

What spurred the Army shifts in the role of noncommissioned officers was a series of studies, conducted in the early 1970s, designed to evaluate the NCO role in the Vietnam war, as well as how sergeants in the new all-volunteer Army should cope with post-Vietnam recruits.

"In the old Army most young soldiers weren't married, and the saying was, 'If we want you to have a wife we'll issue you one,'" said Sgt. Maj. Harmon Hodge, a 48-year-old paratrooper who served three combat tours in Vietnam. "Now they're better educated than we were, they're always questioning and asking 'why.' We're into a different age, and an NCO has to be far more technically qualified than he's ever been. Society is more technical, more complex. An NCO has got to keep up or else he's not worth his salt."

At Fort Bragg, for example, NCOs are now responsible for rifle-range practice and safety, for the timing and supervision of mass tactical air drops, for safety in paratrooper "drop zones," and for squad planning and movements in exercises. These responsibilities generally were held by officers before.

Beyond this, sergeants have been given "maximum flexibility" to carry out whatever training their squads need, to exercise authority freely and to spend considerable time motivating and encouraging other enlisted men, instead of shouting orders at them.

"Twenty, thirty years ago, NCOs used clout and told young soldiers, 'You do it because I say you do it,'" said Sgt. Hodge. "Now it doesn't work. A soldier knows he's not a robot or a piece of equipment. The NCO knows that he's got to respect that soldier."

Iran Ousts Soviet Agent

TEHRAN, April 20 (AP)—Iran expelled a Soviet spy today, the fourth person caught gathering intelligence for the Soviet Union in eight months, officials said. They identified the agent as Shamilov Ebrahim Oughli, 42, and said that he worked under cover of the Soviet Transport Service in Tehran until apprehended March 28.

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THEATER IN PARIS

Beckett's Imprisoned Mad Queen

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 20 (IHT)—Samuel Beckett's latest play, "Footfalls" ("Pas" in its French version) finds Delphine Seyrig playing a grandiose wreck. Clad in tattered dressing robe and towering tumbled wig, she tramps the boards of the Theatre d'Orsay uttering her despair at awaiting the inevitable hour.

Beckett's most recent speculation on existence is, like the weeping and the laughter of Dowson's poem, not long. Nonetheless, during its brief traffic on the stage—it occupies less than a half hour—it makes an indelible impression.

It is not, in the orthodox sense, a play at all, but rather an ink, strange interlude, a melancholy mood piece, a glimpse at the dark night of the soul. As its heroine trudges her calvary with measured steps, seeming to mark out the stations of her suffering, the voice of her ailing mother speaks, and the monologue becomes duologue.

Visually, Miss Seyrig suggests an imprisoned mad queen, a magnificent ruin, the feminine counterpart of Calderon's captive prince wasting away in a dim dungeon. Madeleine Renaud is the invisible mother and both roles are beautifully spoken in this grim lament over the human experience.

Though vocally present, little is seen of Miss Renaud in the evening's course, in which she undertakes another Beckett playlet, "Pas Moi," first done some seasons ago. Only her mouth, magnified, is seen, as in moving tones she recites an impassioned address. Beckett has directed both works and has staged them for the maximum theatrical impact.

But they would be more fitted to intimate performing space and their ideal place would be in a literary cabaret.

To provide a complete evening, the Theatre d'Orsay includes something known as "Histoires" to preface the main events. This sorry

spectacle claims to have been "inspired" by Beckett themes. For an interminable session, a sextet of the Theatre du Labyrinthe company hurl themselves about in ragged attire as hopeless vagrants living in a desolate rubbish dump. Its staging bears no resemblance to the exacting direction that Beckett has given to his two plays.

In 1959, two undergraduates of the University of Texas, Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt, took Rostand's early fantasy, "Les Romanesques," and converted it into a miniature musical. Produced Off-Broadway, it caught favor and ran for 18 years.

The Rostand original is a delightful bit of moonlit fooling, itself a sort of opera bouffe. Two fathers anxious for their children to wed, and aware that the course of true love is never smooth, feign to oppose the match. This pretense of disapproval increases the affection of the lovers and, to lend some derring-do to the courtship, the fathers hire scuffling players to stage an attempted abduction of the bride-to-be. When the young couple discover the trickery, their romance wanes, but, accepting the disillusionment as part of maturing, they forget their childish dreams and are united.

"The Fantasticks," as the American adaptation is known, may now be invaded in French at the Theatre Campagne Premiere, where it is being engagingly performed. This is the second attempt to introduce it to Parisian audiences, a first try some time ago having failed.

The present production should please. It has a freshness and winning simplicity attuned to the charming text (by Tom Jones) and the melodies (by Harvey Schmidt).

Claude Legendre, done up as a melodrama conspirator, serves as master of ceremonies, confiding to us the secrets of the intrigue, a capital taking of the role, half spoof villain, half puppet manipulator. Oona Hodges is the Juliet heroine, Pierre Reggiani (son of Serge) its Romeo hero and Henri Labussiere and Robert Bazzi are comical as the prankish, plotting parents, while Guy Montaghe contributes an amusing scene or two as the seasoned old actor ever ready to go "on." A beguiling sense of innocence is the key color to this pastiche of the romantic comedies of old, a pleasing blend of Rostand in a light mood and Off-Broadway at play. Curtain time is 7 p.m.

The Henry Pillsbury Company, importing another American play to France, displays commendable

intentions, but its script judgment is deficient.

At the Theatre Oblique it is presenting "La Turista," a translation of what must be an extremely muddled political fantasy by Sam Shepard. When it was written is not stated, but from its hydrophobic tenor, its fumbling surrealism, its unfunny gags and its bent to transform the stage into a monkey cage on fire, one suspects that it is a

product of the sick Sixties at their worst.

It begins in a Mexican resort hotel invaded by ugly Americans and later takes us to a motel in the United States where crude parodies of Western movie types lodge, but the move is merely geographical for there is no progress in dramatic or logic. Remaining stubbornly incomprehensible throughout, the causes for its wild rage are never

disclosed, and some of its actors are assigned acrobatic chores and must climb the scenery, hop about and roll on the floor.

A more exasperating bore would be impossible to imagine. It must set French interest in American theater back 100 years. Meanwhile, there is a long waiting list of worthy American plays that have yet to have a hearing in France.

ART IN LONDON

Menhat Helmy, Gallery XVIII, 18 Milner Street, London S.W. 3, to April 22.

Menhat Helmy, recently professor of fine arts at Helwan University, Cairo, presents more than 40 abstract color etchings of acute definition for her first one-man show in London. Frequently based on architectural themes, her prints successfully combine a variety of techniques.

Bernard Carter, Portal Gallery, 16a Grafton Street, Bond Street, London W.1, to April 29.

Bernard Carter is a painter enamored of his native landscape, especially the rivers and canals. Painting with an almost naive meticulousness, he portrays the un-

spoiled essence of English landscape.

Art in Religion, Fieldborne Galleries, 63 Queens Grove, St. John's Wood, London N.W. 8, to April 30.

This important exhibition of the work of 30 living artists presses the ecumenical movement to its extreme limits, interpreting the word "religion" in the widest possible sense. Thus the show includes a young man's vision of a personal paradise in Geoff Ogden's "The Promised Land"; pantheism in Susan Swale's "Eve Encased in Tree"; expressionism in a wood-carved "Nativity" by Tim Riley; abstract evocations in Yvonne Sashburgh's "Creation" as narrated in the Book of Genesis; mandalas by Prafulla Mohanti; Islamic arabesques by Keith Critchlow; incantations by Latifa al-Tajani; Judaic themes by Alfred Cohen; Kormis, Josef Herman, Emmanuel Levy and Kokoschka; Zen calligrams by Shunrin; Greek Orthodox icons by Irina Dumitrescu; and conventional Christian themes by many including John Piper, Carol Weight, Duncan Grant, Peter Ball, Norman Adams and Richard and Nancy Carline.

Nancy Genn, Annelly Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, Tottenham Street, London W.1, to April 30.

These handmade paper works by the California artist Nancy Genn, showing for the first time in England, are finely conceived and beautifully executed, utilizing to the full the potential of the material. Strangely evocative of place and atmosphere, these are contemporary classics, their deceptive simplicity concealing art of high order.

British Landscape Paintings, Richard Green, 44 Dover Street, London W.1, to April 30.

Fifty-two 19th-century landscapes compose this major exhibition. Highlights include Alexander Nasmyth's "Durham from the Northeast"; a Constable sketch, "Flatford Mill From the Lock"; of quality superior to many of the finished works; a watercolor by Turner of Portsmouth Harbor; two landscapes with cattle, one early

(1846) and one late (1871), by T. S. Cooper; Samuel Bough's dramatic "Edinburgh Castle From the Canal" and Benjamin Leader's magisterial "View Across the Severn at Worcester" from the garden of the Bishop's palace.

Indian Painting, P & D Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, London W.1, to May 3.

The golden age of the Indian miniature in both the Mughal (Muslim) and Rajput (Hindu) traditions is splendidly represented in this exhibition of more than 100

works, many of which are of museum quality. In addition to early Mughal miniatures such as "A Family of Chechels in a Rocky Landscape," plausibly attributable to Basawan, one of the most important of the Emperor Akbar's artists, and the idiosyncratic Basohli and Kulu paintings of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, the show also includes six leaves from a very early Mughal manuscript and a pre-Mughal (Royal Sultanate) illuminated manuscript, the Sultan Nusrat Shah's copy of Nizami's Iskandar Nama.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Sharps and Flats

GENEVA—Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis and Harry (Sweets) Edison are being featured nightly at the Popcorn Club through April 29.

Shirley Bassey, touring Europe to celebrate her 25th anniversary in

show business, is in Paris from April 21-24 at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees at 9 p.m. each night; in Brussels April 27 and 28 at the Palais des Beaux Arts at 8 p.m. and in Antwerp April 29 at

the Salle Reine Elizabeth, also at 8 p.m.

WEST BERLIN—Lionel Hampton and his orchestra will be at the Philharmonie April 22 at 3 p.m. and the Climax Blue Band is at the Neue Welt, Hasenheide, April 26 at 8 p.m.

Kris Kristofferson, Rita Coolidge, Billy Swan and Barbara Carroll, touring Europe, are in Vienna April 21 at the Stadthalle; Zurich April 23 at the Kongresshaus; Munich the next night at the Deutsches Museum; Hamburg April 26 at the Congress Centrum and in West Berlin April 27 at the Deutschlandhalle.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Night Fever" by Bee Gees.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

In the Soviet Union

Ideological Film Makers Use a Little Capitalism

By Douglas Singlin

MOSCOW (UPI)—Soviet film makers, who play to an audience of 5 billion annually, say they are more concerned with creating ideologically sound movies than with pleasing picturegoers. The Soviet film industry is not in the titillation lane.

"Soviet Western directors are trying to produce sex and violence scenes in their films to attract the audience," said Kirill Shiryayev, deputy general director of Mosfilm studios. "But we are trying not to violate the moral values existing in our country. We are trying not to corrupt people."

Shiryayev said that a solid screenplay makes a good film and praised such American films as "Hotel" and "Airport." He called "The Godfather" an excellent film that "mainly shows social problems, but not sex."

"I, as a viewer, cannot understand why it is necessary to show a sexual act in the movies," he said. "But you are no longer 19."

Soviet films, though, are not totally puritanical. Yuri Dobrikhotov, chief of the Mosfilm foreign department, said one film currently in production includes a love scene with partially clad actors. An Estonian film that recently played Tallin focused on adultery by the wife of a parson and included a steamy, bare-breasted seduction scene.

"We are not against naked women," Dobrikhotov said. "Nor do Soviet films shun violence, despite Soviet press criticism of vio-

lence." Western films and television series on the Soviet police, which were filmed in Moscow studios, were peppered with violence, including graphic depictions of crime.

"We also show in our movies violence, but everything," said Dobrikhotov. "But one should know the limits to everything."

Despite the control of movie content, Soviet audiences have made films almost a national pastime. The low choice for evening entertainment, however, is the television set. A 1977 survey showed that 31.40 per cent of the population owned a television set. The decline of the cinema is on the horizon, said a recent article in the Soviet press.

"There are many films that try to attract viewers," said Dobrikhotov. "But only a small number of films, the problem of view, and consequently the problem of the ideological quality of films is very serious today—what should we do?"

Dobrikhotov said that the main task of the studio is to make films that present ideologically acceptable ideas. He said that it is often the public that takes the lead in leaving it.

"The task of the movie makers is not to drag behind a problem that attracts the attention of the world at a given period of time," he said. "The studio is currently trying to develop a film on the theme of the scientific-technological revolution, he said."

Viewers' Interest

"If a film turns out to be interesting, then it suits the viewers' tastes," Dobrikhotov said. "The we mainly consider not last interest."

Although Soviet films find a market in other socialist countries, few approach commercial success in the West. Dobrikhotov said that some countries are "reluctant" to show some Soviet films "probably because of ideological reasons, considering them to be propaganda films."

The Soviet film industry seems to be walking a constant line between turning out creative, challenging films, and adhering to ideological requirements.

The industry was critical of the Communist Party in the 1970s for making advances in questionable films. Shiryayev said that the ideological quality of films has improved since then, but he in a studio turning out 50 films a year, a "weak" or "gray" film is still ship by.

The Mosfilm studios, a sprawling complex in the reforested Lenin Hills, operate under a state plan that calls for 100 films a year, or almost one-third of all films produced in the Soviet Union annually.

Dobrikhotov said that most are developed by writers and directors, but that the state occasionally requests specific films, such as "Task of Bread"—a film about agriculture.

Soviet film directors wander through Mosfilm's endless halls of Hollywood-style uniforms of blue jeans, turtleneck sweaters and wool leather jackets.

One director, wrapping up a dubbing session, wound his way around the room. "I've been in Hollywood," he said. "It's the same as they do it there." But unlike Hollywood, Mosfilm has its own special cavalry detachment under the command of the Defense Ministry.

War Props

It also has a war prop department that rounds up old weapons for use in war films, which are popular and fit in nicely with the government's steady anti-fascism campaign.

"It's very hard to find, say, World War II tanks," Dobrikhotov said. "But we have them."

This year, Mosfilm plans an agricultural film on the Virgin Lands and a four-part film on Siberian life over the past 80 years.

Despite the heavy-handedness of ideological requirements, Mosfilm is becoming increasingly sensitive to how its product is received. A new distribution system gives the studios a voice in how widely a film is distributed, and a decree issued in February by the government links a film's popularity to the amount of money the studio gets—a plan that one might say sounds suspiciously capitalist.

"The greater the number of viewers, the more the studio will get," said Shiryayev. "Thereafter, the salaries of people engaged in film production will be more. This has been done to produce more films of better quality."

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Dollar Soars as Gold Tumbles

LONDON, April 20 (AP-DJ)—The dollar staged today one of its sharpest advances in recent years as Washington took what was seen as a concrete action to bolster the dollar in comparison with the previous attempts to "talk it up."

In the wake of the announced series of gold auctions, the dollar was helped by the U.S. payments deficit and the concurrent tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve. The dollar was carried higher in the morning when the news was first reported by European banks and corporations. The second wave of the advance came when the United States entered the market as a heavy buyer of gold.

The price of gold, not unexpectedly, fell to a low of \$169.25 per ounce bid, \$169.25 offered, down from \$174-\$174.75 late yesterday.

The U.S. decision to sell gold

Marts Respond To U.S. Moves

was welcomed by West Germany and Japan, Reuters reported. In Bonn, a Finance Ministry spokesman said the sale, which was informally agreed to under the Bonn-Washington monetary accord of March 13, will contribute to a stabilization of the dollar. Japanese officials were quoted in Tokyo as saying that the planned gold sales are smaller than expected and predicted that the United States will auction additional gold.

(Despite the market's reaction today, bullion dealers in London and Zurich insisted they were not pessimistic about the long-term impact of the U.S. sales. Dealers said that the market should absorb the 300,000 ounces a month Wash-

ington will sell as easily as the more than 500,000 ounces the International Monetary Fund auctions monthly. Zurich dealers estimated the planned 1.8 million ounces to be sold would give a total new offering of not much more than 50 metric tons. This is much less than Portugal sold last year and a small percentage of last year's total offering of some 1,600 tons.

[South Africa, the world's biggest gold producer, auctions 400,000 to 450,000 ounces of gold each week. Banking sources there said they expected no change in this policy as a result of the U.S. move.]

The dollar rose sharply against the yen and Swiss franc, which have been a target for "hot money" movements. The dollar soared about 2.6 percent against the Swiss franc to 1.9685 francs from 1.9192. It rose against the yen by about 2.2 percent to 226.45 yen from 221.50.

In trading against other currencies, the dollar's gain generally exceeded 1 percent. It rose about 1.4 percent against the Deutsche mark to 2.0770 DM from 2.0482. It also advanced to 4.6640 French francs from 4.5802 while sterling fell to \$1.8250 from \$1.8435.

Dealers noted that the today's sharp rally came after sentiment about the dollar had become more favorable over the past two weeks, particularly after President Carter placed stress on combating inflation. More recently, sentiment was favorably influenced by the disclosure that U.S. oil imports had dropped 13.9 percent in the first quarter from year-earlier levels.

Several dealers said the market is being influenced by the possibility that the United States will take further measures to redress the imbalance on its trade accounts, either through an oil-import tax or licensing system or through congressional legislation to restrain oil consumption and increase oil production.

In the interbank market, three-month Eurodollar interest rates rose to 7.5 percent offered from 7.31 percent yesterday as a result of the Fed's moves in New York to temporarily drain liquidity from the banking system.

Japan Makes Large Capacity Silicon Chips

TOKYO, April 20 (AP-DJ)—Nippon Telegraph & Telephone said today it had developed the world's largest capacity "very large-scale integrated" computer chip to be printed by electronic circuitry. NTT said the chip—which is the heart of every computer—has a memory capacity of 128 K-bits, compared with a maximum of 32 K-bits for current commercial products in Japan, and a 64-K-bit capacity device reported under commercial development in the United States.

The "ready only memory" chip, used only to supply stored information, is expected to be in commercial use in two or three years by the private companies which helped develop it—Nippon Electric, Nitchi and Fujitsu.

The development of a larger capacity chip is seen as a technological breakthrough needed for the next generation of "giant" computers. (IHT, March 5.) The new chips will enable the next generation of computers to perform millions of functions instantly and economically and could help the country become the leader in the computer industry of the future.

U.S. Sets Gold Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

also said to be a stronger affirmation of U.S. willingness to stem the dollar decline than the past policy of merely borrowing other currencies to tide the situation over.

The sale of gold represents the actual liquidation of a reserve asset on behalf of the dollar. The only other such action the United States has taken since March when the Treasury announced it would sell \$740 million of special drawing rights, an international monetary credit created by the International Monetary Fund.

Former Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns, in his final news conference March 31, had urged that the nation's gold stock, which he estimated at \$50 billion, be used in defense of the dollar. He suggested an initial sale of about \$1 billion to \$2 billion to see what impact it would have on markets.

The department's proposed sale is in lesser volume, and initially in dollars only. But it is another step in a series of commitments the administration has gradually made in defense of the dollar.

Swiss Money Supply Up Sharply in Month

ZURICH, April 20 (AP-DJ)—Switzerland's M-1 money supply rose 10.1 percent in February from a year earlier, greatly exceeding the target rate of 5 percent, the Swiss National Bank said today.

This compared with a 7.3-percent gain in January from a year earlier, and 4.1-percent in December. The central bank attributed the relatively sharp rise to its foreign-exchange operations, but discounted possible effects on domestic inflation due to lowered import prices resulting from the franc's appreciation.

Sweden Output Up 2.4%

STOCKHOLM, April 20 (AP-DJ)—Sweden's industrial production rose 2.4 percent in February from the previous month but was down 5 percent from a year earlier, according to preliminary statistics released today.

GM Tops Fortune 500 In Magazine's 1977 List

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—General Motors recaptured the top spot on Fortune Magazine's prestigious list of the top 500 U.S. corporations, edging out Exxon.

For the previous three years, the oil company topped the list, which ranks companies according to sales. GM overtook Exxon by about \$835 million last year, rolling up sales of \$54.96 billion against the oil company's \$54.13 billion.

The biggest change among the top 20 was Atlantic Richfield's move to 13th from 15th place on sales of \$10.97 billion due to revenues from Alaska oil and its purchase of Anaconda.

A newcomer to the "Fortune-500" was DPF Inc., which increased sales 2,122 percent in 1977 from the previous year—the largest jump by any of the corporations. DPF, a \$21-million computer-leasing company, which was too small in 1976 to make even the top 1,000 companies, jumped to 418th place with its purchase of a \$400-million commercial bakery, Interstate Brands.

Size did not guarantee success in 1977, however. Twenty-two of the 500 largest corporations lost money last year, compared to 12 the year before. The biggest loser was Bethlehem Steel, ranked 35th, which lost \$488 million. Other steelmakers—Lykes, Wheeling-Pittsburgh, McLouth and LTV, which owns Jones & Laughlin—also lost money.

The number of corporations with annual sales of \$1 billion or more increased 15 last year to 242. Those with sales of at least \$5 billion rose three to 39.

Fortune includes in its rankings only publicly owned companies which derive at least half their revenues from manufacturing or mining.

Edges Out Exxon

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

| Alec Aluminum Ltd. | | Moonsanto | |
|--------------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 817.40 | Revenue | 1,340.00 |
| Profits | 60.00 | Profits | 135.70 |
| Per Share | 1.48 | Per Share | 3.71 |

| Aluminum Co. of America | | National Distillers & Chemical | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 941.00 | Revenue | 420.70 |
| Profits | 53.90 | Profits | 387.00 |
| Per Share | 1.53 | Per Share | 21.80 |

| American Brands | | Pacific Gas & Electric | |
|-----------------|----------|------------------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 1,250.00 | Revenue | 916.90 |
| Profits | 55.80 | Profits | 58.798 |
| Per Share | 2.10 | Per Share | 0.60 |

| Avon Products | | Ralston Purina | |
|---------------|--------|----------------|----------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 364.80 | Revenue | 1,040.00 |
| Profits | 31.766 | Profits | 38.90 |
| Per Share | 0.55 | Per Share | 0.36 |

| Bristol-Myers | | Continental Corp. | |
|---------------|--------|-------------------|-------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 573.80 | Revenue | 61.40 |
| Profits | 40.531 | Profits | 1.15 |
| Per Share | 0.63 | Per Share | 0.79 |

| Burlington Industries | | Equibank | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------|------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 606.80 | Revenue | 2.07 |
| Profits | 16.90 | Profits | 0.50 |
| Per Share | 0.60 | Per Share | 0.45 |

| Commonwealth Edison | | Fruehauf | |
|---------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 614.60 | Revenue | 479.60 |
| Profits | 51.826 | Profits | 13.80 |
| Per Share | 0.69 | Per Share | 1.14 |

| Continental Corp. | | Gillette | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 61.40 | Revenue | 398.70 |
| Profits | 1.15 | Profits | 22.283 |
| Per Share | 0.79 | Per Share | 0.74 |

| Equibank | | Grace (W.R.) & Co. | |
|-------------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 2.07 | Revenue | 963.20 |
| Profits | 0.50 | Profits | 34.20 |
| Per Share | 0.45 | Per Share | 0.90 |

| Fruehauf | | Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea | |
|-------------|--------|------------------------------|----------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 479.60 | Revenue | 1,870.00 |
| Profits | 13.80 | Profits | 1.864 |
| Per Share | 1.14 | Per Share | 0.07 |

| Gillette | | Inland Steel | |
|-------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 398.70 | Revenue | 756.50 |
| Profits | 22.283 | Profits | 23.685 |
| Per Share | 0.74 | Per Share | 1.16 |

| Grace (W.R.) & Co. | | John-Manville | |
|--------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 963.20 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 34.20 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 0.90 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea | | John-Manville | |
|------------------------------|----------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 1,870.00 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 1.864 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 0.07 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| Inland Steel | | John-Manville | |
|--------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 756.50 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 23.685 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.16 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

| John-Manville | | John-Manville | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1st Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 338.33 | Revenue | 338.33 |
| Profits | 25.38 | Profits | 25.38 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | Per Share | 1.18 |

Big Board Prices Rise Broadly

NEW YORK, April 20 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange prices closed broadly higher today in very heavy trading, boosted by the dollar's gain in foreign-exchange trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 6.50 at 814.54. Advances led declines 1,022-to-467.

Volume rose to 43.23 million shares, its fourth highest, up from 35.06 million shares yesterday.

However, the blue-chip index lost about half of its earlier gains in the last hour of trading and the advances narrowed their lead over declines amid investor fears of a huge rise in the nation's money supply, analysts said.

The fear of a jump in money supply was well founded. After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the narrow money supply, M-1, rose \$2.1 billion while the broader-based M-2 also rose \$2.1 billion.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher in heavy trading with the index up 0.48 to 135.31.

Earlier in the session, the market pulled back slightly after the Fed, in what is seen as an anti-inflation measure, confirmed it has tightened its credit policy and set a new target level of 7 percent for the key fed funds rate, upon which all other interest rates are determined, by making a \$1-billion customer repurchase order.

"Because of this action, we have defined 7 percent as the new target level," an economist said. "It is obvious Fed (chairman William Miller) is placing somewhat more emphasis on the inflation factor, at least temporarily, than did former Chairman Burns," he said.

Brokers said investors were cheered by the administration's decision to sell gold to prop up the dollar. This helped the dollar today

Market Buoyed By Dollar's Gain

and drew foreign investors into the stock market, along with institutions, analysts said.

They added that the heavy trading was again the result of "panic" buying by institutions wanting to put sidelined cash back into the market.

Pan American was most active and up 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Among other actives, Eastman

Kodak was unchanged at 48 1/4, Chase Manhattan rose 1 1/4 to 32 1/2.

Dow Chemical was up 1/4 to 26 1/2. American Airlines rose 1/4 to 11 1/2. American Telephone & Telegraph gained 1/4 to 62 1/2. Sears Roebuck was off 1/4 to 24 1/2. Citicorp rose 1/4 to 23 1/2 and Xerox Corp. gained 1/4 to 47 1/2.

International Business Machines, up more than four points earlier, finished at 253 1/2, up 1/4.

Wheat closed irregularly lower, corn mixed, oats lower and soybeans substantially lower on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Carter Tax Bill in Danger Of Being Killed in House

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 20

| Stocks and Div. in \$ | P/E | 100s. High Low | 3 p.m. Prev. Close | Stocks and Div. in \$ | P/E | 100s. High Low | 3 p.m. Prev. Close |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----|----------------|--------------------|
| ACF 2 | 8 | 129 3/4 | 129 3/4 | Amstar 1.35 | 9 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| AMF 1.24 | 6 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | Amstar 1.35 | 9 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| ASA 1.00 | 10 | 80 3/4 | 80 3/4 | Amstar 1.35 | 9 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | Amstar 1.35 | 9 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | Amstar 1.35 | 9 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | Amstar 1.35 | 9 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | Amstar 1.35 | 9 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | Amstar 1.35 | 9 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | Amstar 1.35 | 9 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | Amstar 1.35 | 9 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |

| Stocks and Div. in \$ | P/E | 100s. High Low | 3 p.m. Prev. Close | Stocks and Div. in \$ | P/E | 100s. High Low | 3 p.m. Prev. Close |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----|----------------|--------------------|
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | AT&T 1.00 | 10 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |

| COMPANY | INDU. | 1977 HIGH-LOW | CLOS. APR. 20 | HIGH-LOW | P/E | YIELD (%) | SALES, PER SHARE, '76 | EPS (1976) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|------------------------|------------|---|
| ACQUAINTANCE | Petrol | 458 - 237 | 458 | 436 - 415 | 8 | 3.5 | 89.14 - 83.00 - 55.63 | 14.774 | Net dividend proposal of Fr.17.50 vs. Fr.16.00 (+9.4%) |
| BOUYGUES | Construct. | 689 - 275 | 689 | 657 - 640 | 23 | 3.1 | 50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34 | 600 | 77% profit = 96.69MFr vs. 93.34MFr '76. Fr.27 dividend (vs. Fr.25.20 in '76). |
| BSN GERVAS DANONE | Glass food | 532 - 318 | 495 | 470.30 - 448 | 25 | 5.1 | 28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12 | 2,332 | 77% profit = 96.69MFr vs. 93.34MFr '76. Fr.27 dividend (vs. Fr.25.20 in '76). |
| CHARGEURS REUNIS | Shipping | 185 - 126.40 | 179 | 179.90 - 169.90 | 13 | 6.5 | 16.96 - 16.41 - 13.34 | 1,866 | 77% profit = 96.69MFr vs. 93.34MFr '76. Fr.27 dividend (vs. Fr.25.20 in '76). |
| CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE | Public works | 118.50 - 80.30 | 114.50 | 114 - 111.90 | 5 | 6.5 | 11.18 - 18.02 - 24.40 | 1,672 | SOEGE 77 profit = 18.93 MFr. Divid. proposal of Fr.8.75 (vs. Fr.7.40 in '76). |
| CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE | Bank | 132.80 - 84 | 125.90 | 125.20 - 123 | 9 | 5.9 | 10.36 - 15.85 - 14.08 | 5,799 | Comptroller in \$300 ml. loan to Int'l Com. Australia Ltd. |
| CREDIT INDUSTRI. & COMM. | Bank | 120 - 72.50 | 114.70 | 115 - 110.50 | 13 | 5.7 | 6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74 | 4,578 | 1977 net dividend proposal of Fr. 7.00 vs. Fr.6.50 in '76 (+7.7%). |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Heavy ind. | 98 - 49 | 81 | 77 - 73 | 9 | 9.9 | 28.13 - 9.62 - 5.56 | 3,684 | 1977 turnover (in tons) = 5,856 MF (+12% vs. '76). |
| EURAFRANCE | Holding | 256 - 124 | 241 | 239 - 225.60 | 4 | 4.6 | 35.50 - 54.30 | 2,193 | Sep. 76-Sep. 77 net profit = 44.89 MF vs. 27.25 MF (+64%). |
| FERROD S.A.F. | Equip. Autom. | 457 - 296 | 457 | 442 - 423.60 | 6 | 4.1 | 23.02 - 29.27 - 73.01 | 1,545 | Ferrod and Turner-Nauwils up holdg. in Bureau Technique Int'l (Belgium). |
| IMETAL | Mining | 96.10 - 45.80 | 63.20 | 62 - 60 | 3 | 5.5 | 17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51 | 7,944 | Dividend to be raised from 3.50 to 3.80 Frs. |
| MOET-HENNESSY | Beverage | 464 - 268 | 464 | 447 - 430 | 37 | 1.8 | 17.04 - 5.71 - 12.71 | 3,158 | Estimated 77 consol. turnover = 1.530 MF (+16% vs. '76). |
| NORD (Compagnie du) | Holding | 22.10 - 15 | 18.55 | 18.60 - 18.50 | 11 | 8.1 | 0.18 - 0.29 - 1.72 | 13,284 | PLK 77 net profit = 142 MF (+26.7%) net dividend of Fr.5. |
| PECHIN-UG. KUHLM | Chem. min. | 92.50 - 62.10 | 86.30 | 85 - 82.80 | 14 | 5.8 | 9.30 - 4.30 - 6.00 | 25,491 | Peugot 77 net profit = 417.1MFr (+16%) net dividend of Fr.5. |
| PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN | Holding | 385 - 201 | 385 | 371 - 363 | 3 | 2.6 | 36.24 - 54.71 - 137.96 | 9,444 | Peugot 77 net profit = 417.1MFr (+16%) net dividend of Fr.5. |
| RAFFINAGE (Gr. Fr.) | Petrol | 89.80 - 51.70 | 77 | 73.50 - 71 | 7 | 7.8 | — | 5,450 | 1977 dividend will be maintained at Fr.5. |
| REDOUTE | Mail order | 628 - 458 | 600 | 589 - 584 | 13 | 3.0 | 35.87 - 45.57 - 47.86 | 926 | 77-78 group consol. turnover (notes incl.) = 3,294 MF (+11.8%). |
| RHONE-POULENC | Chemicals | 83.70 - 48.50 | 82.70 | 76 - 74.50 | 13 | 7.3 | 14.02 - 5.83 - 6.34 | 18,941 | 1st semester group turnover = 2,324 MF (+14%). |
| ROBECCO | Invest. Comp. | 384 - 337.40 | 349.70 | 349.50 - 340 | — | 7.1 | [not relevant] | 25,300 | As of April 6, final 77 div. payment: either 35% in shares or cash (Fr.5.20). |
| SKS ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf. | 1918 - 1225 | 1730 | 1700 - 1660 | 20 | 5.5 | 71.76 - 75.76 - 87.48 | 266 | Consol. turn. (to-taxed April 1-Dec. 31, '76) = 483.79MFr (+29.4MFr +12.6%). |

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Empresa Nacional del Uranio S.A.

U.S. \$30,000,000 Medium Term Loan

managed by

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Banque Internationale pour le Financement Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

de l'Energie Nucléaire - BIFEN-INCB

provided by

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque de la Société Financière Européenne Banco Arabe Español, S.A.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG London Branch Bank of Ireland

Banque Canadienne Nationale (Europe) Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Bayerische Landesbank International S.A. Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique

Canadian Commercial and Industrial Bank

April, 1978

| COMPANY | INDU. | 1977 HIGH-LOW | CLOS. APR. 20 | HIGH-LOW | P/E | YIELD (%) | SALES, PER SHARE, '76 | EPS (1976) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|------------------------|------------|---|
| ACQUAINTANCE | Petrol | 458 - 237 | 458 | 436 - 415 | 8 | 3.5 | 89.14 - 83.00 - 55.63 | 14.774 | Net dividend proposal of Fr.17.50 vs. Fr.16.00 (+9.4%) |
| BOUYGUES | Construct. | 689 - 275 | 689 | 657 - 640 | 23 | 3.1 | 50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34 | 600 | 77% profit = 96.69MFr vs. 93.34MFr '76. Fr.27 dividend (vs. Fr.25.20 in '76). |
| BSN GERVAS DANONE | Glass food | 532 - 318 | 495 | 470.30 - 448 | 25 | 5.1 | 28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12 | 2,332 | 77% profit = 96.69MFr vs. 93.34MFr '76. Fr.27 dividend (vs. Fr.25.20 in '76). |
| CHARGEURS REUNIS | Shipping | 185 - 126.40 | 179 | 179.90 - 169.90 | 13 | 6.5 | 16.96 - 16.41 - 13.34 | 1,866 | 77% profit = 96.69MFr vs. 93.34MFr '76. Fr.27 dividend (vs. Fr.25.20 in '76). |
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| CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE | Bank | 132.80 - 84 | 125.90 | 125.20 - 123 | 9 | 5.9 | 10.36 - 15.85 - 14.08 | 5,799 | Comptroller in \$300 ml. loan to Int'l Com. Australia Ltd. |
| CREDIT INDUSTRI. & COMM. | Bank | 120 - 72.50 | 114.70 | 115 - 110.50 | 13 | 5.7 | 6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74 | 4,578 | 1977 net dividend proposal of Fr. 7.00 vs. Fr.6.50 in '76 (+7.7%). |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Heavy ind. | 98 - 49 | 81 | 77 - 73 | 9 | 9.9 | 28.13 - 9.62 - 5.56 | 3,684 | 1977 turnover (in tons) = 5,856 MF (+12% vs. '76). |
| EURAFRANCE | Holding | 256 - 124 | 241 | 239 - 225.60 | 4 | 4.6 | 35.50 - 54.30 | 2,193 | Sep. 76-Sep. 77 net profit = 44.89 MF vs. 27.25 MF (+64%). |
| FERROD S.A.F. | Equip. Autom. | 457 - 296 | 457 | 442 - 423.60 | 6 | 4.1 | 23.02 - 29.27 - 73.01 | 1,545 | Ferrod and Turner-Nauwils up holdg. in Bureau Technique Int'l (Belgium). |
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| BOUYGUES | Construct. | 689 - 275 | 689 | 657 - 640 | 23 | 3.1 | 50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34 | 600 | 77% profit = 96.69MFr vs. 93.34MFr '76. Fr.27 dividend (vs. Fr.25.20 in '76). |
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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 20

| Stocks and Div. in \$ | P/E | 100s. | High | Low | Close | Change |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| (Continued from preceding page) | | | | | | |
| StarDe 77 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 78 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 79 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 80 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 81 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 82 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 83 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 84 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 85 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 86 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 87 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 88 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 89 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 90 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 91 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 92 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 93 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 94 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 95 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 96 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 97 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 98 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 99 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| StarDe 100 | 10 | 1119 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | + 1/2 |

The Law Offices of
Robert B. Block
are now open at

415 Merchant Street, San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 433-6853

Telex WU-USA-34-333 (AB) SERISA SFO

PATENT AND TRADEMARK MATTERS

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

ZAJEDNICA ELEKTROPRIVREDNIH ORGANIZACIJA HRVATSKE

(The Association of Electric Power Organizations of Croatia)

As Borrower

U.S. Dollars 14,000,000

Medium Term Loan

Guaranteed by:

UNITED BANK ZAGREB

Managed by:

BISHOPS INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED (Agent)
CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (NASSAU)
WOBACO INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Provided by:
Atlantic International Bank Limited
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Mercantile Trust Company N.A.
National Bank of North America, Nassau, Bahamas
PKBank (International) Luxembourg S.A.
Roy West Banking Corporation Limited
The Provincial Bank of Canada
The Royal Bank of Canada International Limited (Nassau)
World Banking Corporation
—Wobaco—

Arranged by:

FIDENAS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

| JOB TITLE | SALARY | EMPLOYER | JOB LOCAT. | SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS | CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH | ADVT. Source |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER | Negotiable + C. benefits | Spand (Europe) Ltd. (Switzerland - Actinewer) | England + travel | Exp. sales executive, Eng. German, + Personal mobility. | Company Secretary, Spand (Europe) Ltd. Ascot Road, Nottingham, England. | L.I.T. 13-78 |
| PRODUCTION DIRECTOR EUROPE | For senior position. | Int'l. Co. (Process Plants) | London Area | Grad. Mech. Chem. or Elec. Engineer, 35-50, senior prod. mgr. exp. eng. | Ref. AG61/INT, P.A. Advertising, Hyde Park Mans. 6th Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE Tel. 21-235682. | L.I.T. 13-78 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLLER | | Mediational Co. (Data Processing) | Frankfurt + travel | Exp. admin. data processing enginer, U.S. Account. Ger. Eng. Span/French assist. | Ref. 1,892, L.I.T., Dr. Eschenheimerstr. 43, Frankfurt, Germany. | L.I.T. 13-78 |
| GENERAL MANAGER FRANCE | | Garnon Electro-Mechanic Co. | France | Engineer, 34-40, sales exp. + marketing, French + German. | Ref. 897, Fischer Consultants Int'l. Eltingerweg 39, 5 Munich 58, Germany. Tel. 360-433838. | Frankl. 13-78 |
| INVESTMENT OFFICERS | Competitive package | Int'l. Finance Corp. | Various + travel | Relevant degree, 5 yrs. fin. or ind. exp. Eng. + others. | IFE-78-00527 John H. Stewart, Int'l. Finance Corp. 1818 N. Street, N.W., Room 8-346 Wash. D.C. 20033. | Frankl. 13-78 |
| AUDITOR INTERNATIONAL | Competitive + benefits | Ramada Inns, Inc. | Arizona | Int'l. auditor, high degree self-motivated, long exp. capable extensive travel. | Ramada Inns, Inc. Director of Personnel P.O. Box 559-LW, Phoenix, Arizona 85011. | W.S.I. 12-78 |
| SENIOR ACCOUNTANT | K12-15,000 + 25% tax free gratuity | Development Corp. | Malawi | Technical competence, ability to innovate + educate in fast developing country. | Ref. 609/FT Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, P.O. Box 127, 128 Bessie Victoria St., London EC4P 4UX. | F.I. 13-78 |
| ECONOMIST | E1,500 - 2,000 monthly | Philippines Nat. Transport System Study. | Manila | Highly qualified railroad + shipping economists. | Holt & Overgaard A/S, Rindomsgade 47, DK - 1150 Copenhagen K. | Economist 13-78 |
| DIRECTEUR COMMERCIAL | Remuneration commensurate | Scott (American High Fidelity) | Brussels | Responsabilité similaire multinationale, int. multinationale. | Ref. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000. | L'Express 13-78 |
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| Univ. 48 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
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| Univ. 50 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 51 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 52 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 53 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 54 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 55 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 56 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 57 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 58 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 59 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 60 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 61 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 62 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 63 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 64 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 65 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 66 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 67 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 68 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 69 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Univ. 70 | 7 | 32 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | + 1/2 |

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| WoePc 124 | 7 | 345 | 14 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 14 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 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Continued from Page 9 :

| Reynolds Industries (R.I.) | | | |
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| | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue..... | 1,570.00 | 1,550.00 | |
| Profits..... | 93.40 | 85.90 | |
| Share..... | 1.94 | 1.84 | |
| Reynolds Metals | | | |
| | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue..... | 608.40 | 547.20 | |
| Profits..... | 11.1088 | 10.3388 | |
| Share..... | 0.6308 | 0.55 | |
| Safeway Stores | | | |
| | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue..... | 2,820.00 | 2,490.00 | |
| Profits..... | 25.20 | 22.644 | |
| Share..... | 0.97 | 0.87 | |
| Singer | | | |
| | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue..... | 601.50 | 565.10 | |
| Profits..... | 20.60 | 18.80 | |
| Share..... | 1.12 | 1.01 | |
| S.C.M. Corp | | | |
| | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue..... | 365.80 | 339.40 | |
| Profits..... | 5.10 | 6.40 | |
| Share..... | 0.55 | 0.68 | |
| Texas Instruments | | | |
| | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue..... | 1,090.00 | 1,010.00 | |
| Profits..... | 22.20 | 26.00 | |
| Share..... | 2.40 | 2.79 | |
| Time Inc. | | | |
| | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue..... | 343.30 | 268.00 | |
| Profits..... | 21.005 | 15.045 | |
| Share..... | 1.03 | 0.74 | |
| Union Carbide | | | |
| | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue..... | 1,820.00 | 1,680.00 | |
| Profits..... | 78.90 | 81.58 | |
| Share..... | 1.22 | 1.32 | |
| Weyerhaeuser | | | |
| | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue..... | 804.10 | 739.40 | |
| Profits..... | 67.346 | 69.635 | |
| Share..... | 0.51 | 0.53 | |
| Zenith Radio | | | |
| | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue..... | 213.90 | 231.40 | |
| Profits..... | 1.10 | 6.60 | |
| Share..... | 0.06 | 0.35 | |

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Floating Rate Capital Notes 1984



In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 20 April 1978 to 20 October 1978 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 8% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 20 October 1978 against Coupon No. 3 will be U.S. \$40.67

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LONDON: 2 bedroom flat in luxury flat. Double bedroom, large reception, dinner, caller TV cinema, £85.00 per week. Tel. 01-739 2220.

LONDON W14 Quail House Most spacious reception, kitchen, bath, room, caller TV, garage. Sell immediate temporary tour/couple holiday July-Sep. £250 weekly. Tel. 01-503 4963.

MAYS for large selection of furnished properties, Wimbledon and throughout Surrey. Home tel. 041 946 6262 or 01-893 1111.

WIMBLEDON: 2-bedroom cottage, modern, £210 per week. See letter to and june. Tel. 01-893 1111.

GREECE

SINIOS ISLAND, magnificent 6 bed-room cyclical island, tropical island setting on 3 acres, overlooking village, superb amenities, available Aug-Oct. Price 750,98.44.

Ireland: Bostny, modern farmhouse to let August. Sleeps 6/12. Ask: Mary O'Sullivan, 200 West Main K. Cronin, Dr. Bostny, Co. Cork, Ireland.

PARIS AREA FURNISH

NEULLY

beautiful double living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, phone, carport, fully equipped furnishings. Tel.: 280.20.42.

LARGE APARTMENT in left bank, Paris. Tel.: 325-3539.

LOVELY HOUSE, 6 beds with dining room, shower, hot water, garden, 7.500 month. **MONTMARTRE:** well furnished 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3.000. **T. CLOUD:** charming 2 bedrooms, maid's room, gassy modern furniture, 3.500. 602.64.69.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

AVE. HENRI MARTEL: new 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, phone. Tel.: 720.8121.

DAMPNIE TATE OWNERS: apartment, nice party, 4-5 room shower, kitchen, caller, call 721.19.16, from 10.7 pm.

T. CLOUD: fabulous 3 apartment, 2 baths, large modern's roof. Tel. 420.01 ave. moq operated. Tel.: 602.40.40.

ST. LOUIS PRISM/PENT: penthouse, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, guest, fms, 1.250 net. No dog allowed. Tel.: 434.1100.

SPAIN

ESTORIL: Most luxurious villa on grounds adjoining golf overlooking Estoril, large swimming pool, 4 bedrooms, 5 baths, heated pool, 100 sqm. Call for details, 1 PM. Box 1217 Herald Tribune, Madrid.

U.S.A.

COSMO-PALM BEACH FLORIDA: elegant, Sleep 6/22 baths, 2 carports, 2 pools, 1000 sqm. Quarry World & Keys, By Hwy. 2 of S. Garber, 120 E. Bayview, NY, 11201, 212-645-2124.

| | | |
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| | SERVICES | |
|--|----------|--|

DIVORCE In 24 Hours. Mutual or contested divorce by mail. No court appearances. For information send \$375 for 24-page booklet + postage -> Mrs. J. M. Henson, Inc., 601 Madison Ave., Apt. 1721, New York, N.Y. 10017. U.S. Patent #2,924,431. Worldwide service.

U.S. TAX RETURNS specially prepared by IRS certified accountants. Write to: A. K. Rothstein, 965 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N.J. 07042. Call 949-97 or call collect 201-241-5129 for questionnaire.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AGGRESSIVE SWISS, 35, international minded, free to travel, Sales and marketing experience. English, German, French, INEC Business School, IBM and multinational experience needs challenging opportunity. D. Grand d'Houllenger, Chaux-de-Fonds CH 1009 Pully. Tel. 021/29199-40.

YOUNG AMERICAN EUROPEAN Cornell University, B.A. in Industrial Engineering, fluent in English, Spanish, finance, production management, familiar with England, USA, Turkey, Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, etc. consulting salary negotiable. 1013 E. State St., Brockton, MA 01926.

AMERICAN CITIZEN, 26, married to American woman, speaks English and Italian, Bachelor of Science, cost accounting, looking for a job in Switzerland. Write Tracis c/o Hamanville, 101k Mannheim, 7244 Mannheim, West Germany.

ENGLISH SPEAKING ACCOUNTANT, 6 years experience American accounts, sales employment France. Working papers. Good knowledge French. Write to Box 4631 Harlow Tribune, Paris.

COLLEGE STUDENT/WRITER, 21, will relocate June 1-Aug. 15. Several part-time, freelance assignments available upon request. Box 12705, Herald Trib. Paris, France.

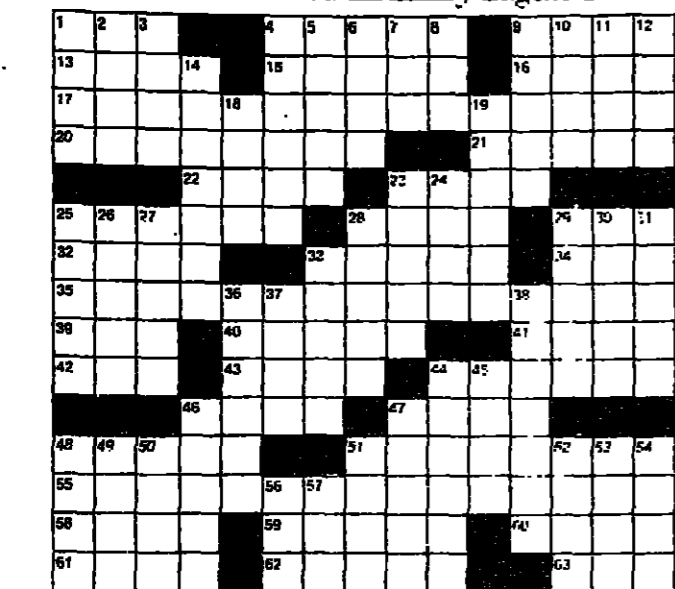
U.S. GRV-35, seeks position U.S. from Europe, Speaks French. Prefers Transfrance/Bascom. Box 12711, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PROFESSIONAL U.S. WRITER: seek creative editing, rewriting, collaboration. Interested in fiction, nonfiction. Write Box 4557, Herald Tribune, Paris.

FRENCH TEACHER, Alliance Française, 10 yrs. exp. international teaching. French courses. Write to Box 51526, Herald Tribune, Paris.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Start of a cheer
4 Bit of mistletoe
9 Do some horse trading
13 Siderite and uraninite
15 Depart
16 Shape of a tunnel
17 Stock-price factor
20 This may be simple or compound
21 Antonym for 15 Across
22 Behindhand
23 Raucous noise
25 Emulate "Katie"
28 Dry as dust
29 Help
32 Prefix with plane or dynamics
33 Heaven: Comb. form
34 And the like: Abbr.
35 Stock-price factor
39 Free electron
40 Specks
41 Juniors' dance
42 J.F.K.'s predecessor
43 City south of Moscow
44 Where Port Bliss is
46 Pre-eminent
47 Vivacity
48 Soap plant
51 Hoffa was one

DOWN

- 1 Indian of northeast Arizona
2 Land south of the Caspian Sea
3 Mosquito or gnat
4 Between rainy and snowy
5 Independently
6 Vessel for Huck Finn
7 ———— Andric
8 Neighbor of Belg.
9 Skimp or scrimp
10 Spoiled child's word
11 Suffix with void and avoid
12 Marquess, for one
14 ———— fire (phenomenon seen at sea)
18 Kensington vehicle
19 Ewes' milieu
23 Burns's bonny slopes
24 Washday by-product
25 Twosome carom
26 Character in "I, Claudius"
27 Mezzo-soprano
28 Dacron's relative
29 Saw of a sawfish
30 Preminger of all
31 Sap. in slang
32 State
33 Ham on the broiler
37 Ibsen character
38 Contests
44 Utensil on a pencil
45 Like a wet rag
46 Vessel
47 "I'd rather see than Burgess"
48 West Point mascot
50 Tribe that were joined with the Missouri
51 Fox or dog follower
52 Exclamation of distaste
53 Visored cap
54 Between Q and V
56 Type of ring or drum
57 "Harper Valley" group

WEATHER

| | C | F | | C | F | | |
|---------------|----|----|----------|------------|----|----|----------|
| ALBANY | 16 | 61 | clear | MADRID | 19 | 66 | clear |
| AMSTERDAM | 12 | 54 | showers | MIAMI | 24 | 75 | cloudy |
| ANKARA | 10 | 50 | cloudy | MILAN | 14 | 57 | cloudy |
| ATHENS | 12 | 54 | cloudy | MONTREAL | 14 | 57 | cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 20 | 68 | clear | MOSCOW | 10 | 50 | clear |
| BELGRADE | 12 | 54 | overcast | MUNICH | 14 | 57 | showers |
| BERLIN | 7 | 45 | cloudy | NEW YORK | 10 | 50 | cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 11 | 52 | rain | NICE | 14 | 57 | showers |
| BUCHAREST | 14 | 57 | cloudy | OSLO | 10 | 50 | cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 9 | 48 | overcast | PARIS | 12 | 55 | clear |
| CASABLANCA | 18 | 64 | overcast | PRAGUE | 12 | 55 | cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 5 | 41 | cloudy | ROME | 15 | 59 | overcast |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 21 | 69 | clear | SOFIA | 14 | 59 | cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 10 | 50 | showers | STOCKHOLM | 10 | 37 | overcast |
| EDINBURGH | 8 | 46 | rain | TEHRAN | 23 | 73 | clear |
| FLORENCE | 16 | 61 | cloudy | TEL AVIV | 22 | 72 | clear |
| FRANKFURT | 14 | 61 | cloudy | TUNIS | 11 | 62 | clear |
| GENEVA | 9 | 48 | rain | VIENNA | 11 | 52 | cloudy |
| HELSINKI | 14 | 57 | clear | WARSAW | 11 | 52 | cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 14 | 57 | cloudy | WASHINGTON | 15 | 59 | cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 22 | 72 | clear | ZURICH | 11 | 55 | clear |
| LISBON | 18 | 64 | cloudy | | | | |
| LONDON | 9 | 48 | showers | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 14 | 57 | cloudy | | | | |

Weather data read from U.S. and Canada at 11:00 AM, all others at 12:00 AM.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 20, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds where quotes are for the closing price. The following codes are used: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (m) = monthly; (q) = quarterly; (y) = annually.

| BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD. | | Other Funds | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| (d) B. Bond Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) Allianz Fund | \$F 78.00 |
| (d) B. Growth Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) B. Growth Fund | \$F 78.00 |
| (d) B. Income Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) B. Income Fund | \$F 78.00 |
| (d) B. International Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) B. International Fund | \$F 78.00 |
| (d) B. Money Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) B. Money Fund | \$F 78.00 |
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| (d) B. Small Cap Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) B. Small Cap Fund | \$F 78.00 |
| (d) B. Tech Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) B. Tech Fund | \$F 78.00 |
| (d) B. Value Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) B. Value Fund | \$F 78.00 |
| (d) B. World Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) B. World Fund | \$F 78.00 |
| (d) B. Zero Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) B. Zero Fund | \$F 78.00 |
| (d) B. Bond Fund | \$F 78.00 | (w) B. Bond Fund | \$F 78.00 |
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| (d) B. World Fund | \$F 78.00 | | |

Armas Singles in Tie-Breaker

A's Beat Twins in 11 Innings

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 20 (UPI)—Tony Armas singled in pinch-runner Mike Adams in the 11th inning yesterday to give the Oakland A's a 6-5 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Losers Tom Johnson walked Gary Alexander to lead off the 11th. Adams ran for Alexander and advanced to second on Jim Essian's single after reliever Gary Scrum struck out Dave Revering. One out later, Armas singled.

The A's built a 5-3 lead behind Mario Guerrero's four hits, one a

two-run single during a three run seventh-inning rally, before Minnesota tied in the ninth.

Hosken Powell led off for the Twins with a single and Willie Norwood reached safely on Guerrero's error. Bob Randall advanced the runners with a sacrifice and pinch-hitter Rich Chiles tied the score with a two-run single.

With the A's trailing, 2-1, in the seventh, Guerrero, who had three singles and a triple, singled off Johnson after Geoff Zahn loaded the bases on a single by Armas, a walk and a hit batsman. Billy

North, the hit batsman, took third on Guerrero's single and scored the third run on Revering's sacrifice fly.

Blue Jays 4, Yankees 3

At Toronto, pitcher Rich Gossage's wild throw to first base allowed pinch-runner Garth Iorg to score from second base with the winning run in the ninth inning as Toronto defeated New York, 4-3. John Mayberry singled opening the ninth and was safe at second when Gossage's throw to second pulled Willie Randolph off the bag. Rick Cerone reaching first safely. Dave McKay bunted in front of the plate. Gossage fielded the ball but threw it over the head of first baseman Chris Chambliss, allowing the winning run to score.

Angels 11, Mariners 2

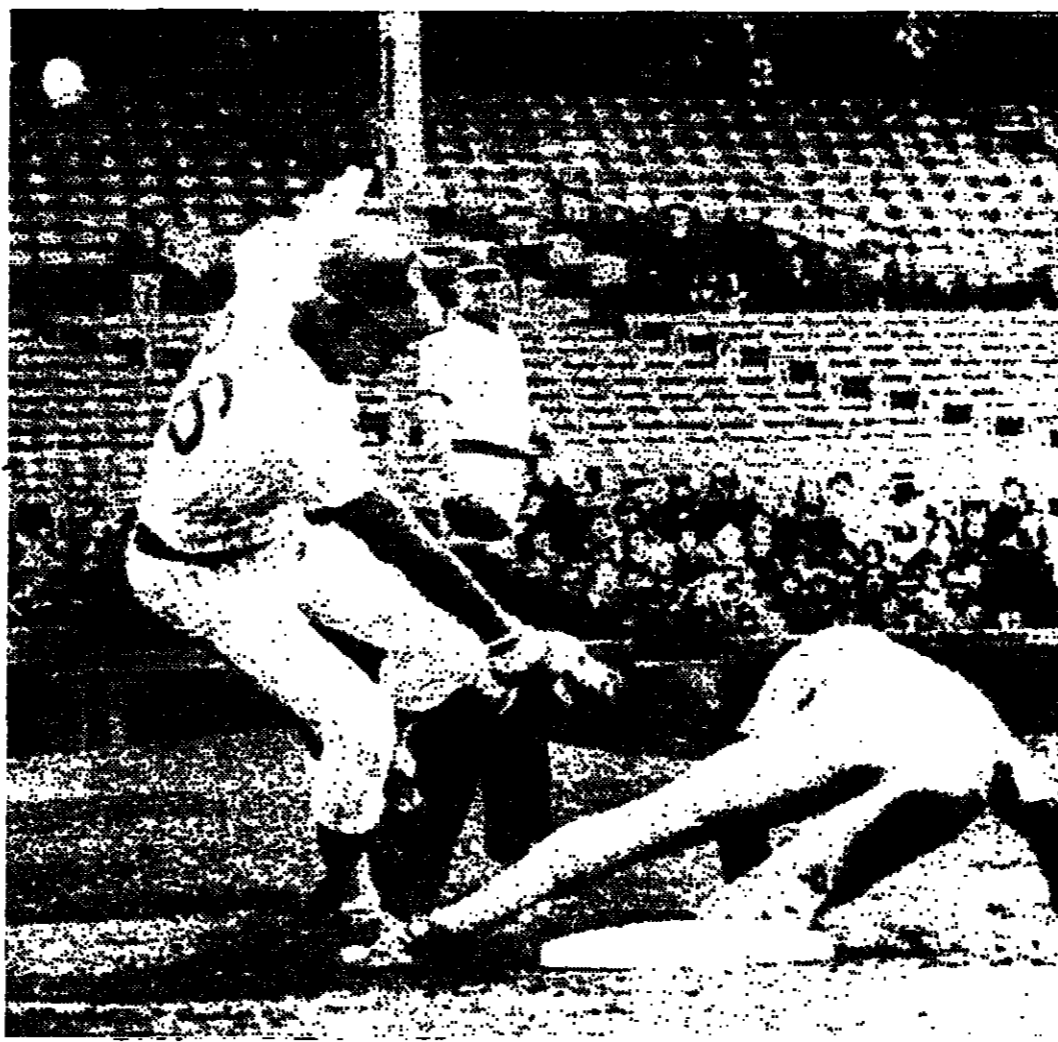
At Seattle, Ron Jackson drove in six runs with a single and two doubles last night as California defeated Seattle, 11-2. Jackson hit a two-run, two-out single in the third inning, a run-scoring double in the seventh and a three-run double in the eighth after Enrique Romo walked the bases loaded.

Dodgers 5, Reds 4

At Los Angeles, Rick Monday, off to his best start in years, moved into the National League home run and RBI leads by driving in four runs with two homers and Reggie Smith added a solo shot to help Los Angeles to a 5-4 victory over Cincinnati and salvage the finale of a three-game series. Tommy John, a 20-game winner last season and runner-up to Philadelphia's Steve Carlton in the National League Cy Young voting, ran his record to 3-0 on a nine-hit.

Braves 2, Giants 0

At San Francisco, Dick Ruthven belted San Francisco to two hits and Dale Murphy and Pat Rockett drove in runs with sacrifice flies as Atlanta blanked the Giants, 2-0. It was the second consecutive low-hit game by Atlanta pitchers against San Francisco. Preston Hanna and Adrian Devine helped defeat the



Montreal's Andre Dawson slides back to first as ball bounces from Chicago's Larry Bittner. Dawson tried to return to base after fly ball to deep left was relayed to first. An error was called on the throw by shortstop Ivan DeJesus and Dawson was advanced to second base.

Giants, 1-0, on one hit Tuesday night.

Expos 3, Cubs 6

At Chicago, singles by Ellis Valentine and Larry Parrish plus two errors and two walks gave Montreal four unearned runs in the ninth inning and a 6-3 triumph over Chicago. Chicago relief ace Bruce Sutter entered in the ninth with a 5-4 lead and retired the first batter. But Dave Cash walked and Steve Ontiveros threw Andre Dawson's grounder into the dirt for an error.

Cash reaching third and Dawson second. Gary Carter was walked intentionally and Tony Perez grounded to Sutter, who threw out Cash at the plate.

Mets 2, Cardinals 0

At St. Louis, Pat Zachry limited St. Louis to two hits and Bruce Boiesclaire drove in the game's two runs with a sacrifice fly and a single, leading New York to a 2-0 victory over the Cardinals. The Mets, completing a sweep of the three-game series, collected only two hits

off Cards starter Mark Littell, who walked six in five innings.

Astros 2, Padres 1

At San Diego, Roger Metzger, who hit five triples against San Diego last season, hit another in the second inning that led to one run and his sacrifice fly in the fourth scored the winning runs as Houston beat the San Diego, 2-1. Right-hander Josquin Andujar went eight innings, giving up six hits, including Dave Winfield's third homer with two outs in the eighth.

Nets, NBA Orphan, Endure More Woes

By Will Grimsley

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—There was an ironic twist to a couple of stories in U.S. newspapers this week.

Out of Piscataway, N.J., came a report that two paychecks made out to members of the New Jersey Nets had bounced because of insufficient funds. Prodded, the Nets made them good on Monday.

Just another in the miseries of the National Basketball Association's orphaned franchise.

Across the Hudson River, in Uniondale, N.Y., fans crammed the Nassau Coliseum to watch the Islanders, rated the second best team in the National Hockey League, pursue their bid for the Stanley Cup.

The Islanders radiated confidence and class. The Nets and Islanders, blood brothers, both won by sports entrepreneur Roy Boe, yet as much alike as the brothers in the Biblical parable — the one who took his stake and squandered it on riotous living, the other who stayed home and faithfully performed his duties.

No Regrets

Does Boe have trouble reconciling himself with his "Prodigal Son?" "Not in the least," says the lean, 47-year-old Ivy Leaguer who sacrificed his own athletic talents to pursue a business career. "The Nets gave us a lot of thrills as champions of the American Basketball Association. Now, in the NBA, we are undergoing some heartaches."

"We have lost money every year since 1969 [a reported \$7 million]. We have been beleaguered with law suits. We don't have a permanent home. Twice we have built a team from virtual scratch and we are in the process of doing so again."

"But I have no favoritism, although the Islanders are making money and the Nets are losing it. During the season I think I saw as many Nets games as Islanders games."

While the Islanders have remained firm at their Nassau Coliseum base, playing almost every game before a sellout crowd of 15,317 for a season total of close to 700,000, the Nets have been roving, unloved and unappreciated gypsies.

They have moved from the ABA to the NBA, from Commack to Hempstead to Uniondale on Long Island to Piscataway, where they have been playing in Rutgers University's cramped gym pending construction of a permanent home in the Meadowlands complex in New Jersey.

Ticket to Trouble

They finished last in their NBA division with a 24-58 record, once losing 16 games in a row. Their average attendance for the 1977-78 campaign was 5,647 a game.

With pro basketball salaries averaging \$100,000 a year, such an operation looks like a ticket to the poor house.

Boe's business practices have come under attack from players, associates and rival owners. "I am impulsive — I make snap decisions," he says, "but I've paid off every contract. I've kept my word."

After building the Nets into a team that won ABA championships in 1974 and 1976, he became involved in salary disputes with Julius (Dr. J) Erving. He traded his star to the Philadelphia 76ers for \$2.5 million and proceeded to discard other members of the successful team. Law suits resulted from a decision to desert Long Island for New Jersey.

Boe, a graduate of Yale University, joined his father in the food business, then branched out to promote a basement fabric shop into a dress enterprise which he sold for several million dollars.

In 1968, he paid \$50,000 for the Westchester Bulls of the defunct Atlantic Coast Football League, and moved the team to Long Island. In 1969, he and eight friends paid \$1 million for the floundering Nets of the ABA. Three years later he headed a syndicate that bought the expansion Islander franchise of the NHL, paying \$6 million to the league and \$4 million to the Rangers for territorial rights.

"I am now a sports franchiser," he said. "It's a business, not a hobby with me. I get great satisfaction out of winning, out of artistic success. From a financial standpoint, with escalating salaries and problems, it is tough. I wouldn't recommend it."

House Stalls Navratilova On Vote for Citizenship

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI)—Congress has postponed a decision on whether to shorten the time it takes for Martina Navratilova to become an American.

Navratilova, the star tennis player and a defector from Czechoslovakia, signed deeply and left the House visitors' gallery in tears after the postponement.

The sponsor of a private bill in her behalf, Rep. James Collins, R-Texas, met her in a hallway and said he hoped to convince House members who oppose the bill to remove their objections by the time it comes up again, possibly in a few weeks.

Rep. John Rousselot, R-Calif., who favored the postponement, said the delay would allow time to consider the issues involved.

"It is tough, it is very difficult," he said. "What we have to ask is what are the unusual reasons that make this case different from the 77,000 pending naturalization cases in this country?"

Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., said in a statement, "Approval of this bill will create an undesirable precedent."



Martina Navratilova

... The threshold question to be answered is whether U.S. citizenship should become an 'award for athletic excellence.' Bills for private relief, which must be passed by both House and Senate, come up frequently in Congress. They range from citizenship matters to war claims to relief from federal loan payments, to cite a few examples on the private calendar along with Navratilova's bill.

Navratilova defected from Czechoslovakia in 1975 and could apply for U.S. citizenship in 1980. She wanted to have that shortened to 1978.

A memorandum from the Justice Department said Navratilova asked for the expedited consideration "so that she can represent the United States in various tennis matches" including the Federation Cup next fall.

Zurlo Retains Title

VIAREGGIO, Italy, April 20 (AP)—European heavyweight champion Franco Zurlo of Italy retained his crown last night in a controversial fight with Esteban Eguia of Spain. The fight ended in a draw after the Italian rallied in the late rounds of a bout dominated by the challenger.

Eguia, 14 years younger than 38-year-old Zurlo, showed superior speed and often shook Zurlo. Only in the last two rounds did Zurlo appear to come back, using a right-left combination.

Argentina Defeats Ireland In World Cup Warm-Up

BUENOS AIRES, April 20 (Reuters)—Argentina defeated an Irish League soccer team, 3-1, last night, their fifth consecutive victory in a month of warm-up games for the World Cup championships in June.

The Irish players seemed overwhelmed by the home team. The visitors moved slowly and their goalkeeper, Paterson, was the busiest member of the team.

Lique scored the first of Argentina's goals in the 15th minute when he shot past Paterson. One minute into the second half, Houseman swept past three defenders, slipped a pass to the center which Ortiz, with his back to the goal, kicked over this head into the back of the net. Villa put Argentina 3-0 ahead in the 55th minute.

The Irish attack was poorly coordinated, reflecting the absence of key players who could not come because of league commitments in England.

They were lucky to score in the 72nd minute when Bradish took advantage of a defense blunder to hammer in a shot from just outside the penalty area.

Meanwhile, the Brazilian soccer team was unanimously condemned by British papers today for its tactics in the 1-1 draw with England at Wembley last night.

Brazil, favored to win the World Cup, was called "brutal" in the Daily Mirror and "ruthless" in the Times.

Five Brazilian players were booked by Dutch referee Charles Corver.

Wednesday's Line Scores

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Oakland | 000 100 001-6 14 3 |
| Minnesota | 010 001 000-5 10 1 |
| (11 Innings) | |
| Los Angeles | 000 000-3 8 2 |
| San Francisco | 000 000-0 0 0 |
| National League | |
| San Diego | 000 000-0 0 0 |
| Los Angeles | 000 000-0 0 0 |

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| San Diego | 000 000-0 0 0 |
| Los Angeles | 000 000-0 0 0 |
| Major League Standings | |
| AMERICAN LEAGUE | |
| East | W L Pct. GB |
| Detroit | 7 2 .778 0 |
| Chicago | 7 3 .729 1 1/2 |
| Minnesota | 6 5 .545 2 1/2 |
| New York | 5 6 .455 3 1/2 |
| California | 4 7 .364 4 1/2 |
| Seattle | 3 8 .273 5 1/2 |
| Texas | 2 9 .182 6 1/2 |
| West | |
| Kansas City | 8 1 .889 0 |
| Oakland | 7 2 .778 1 1/2 |
| California | 6 5 .545 2 1/2 |
| Chicago | 4 7 .364 3 1/2 |
| Minnesota | 3 8 .273 4 1/2 |
| Seattle | 2 9 .182 5 1/2 |
| Texas | 1 10 .091 6 1/2 |

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